Enter NEWS followed by the item number or name to see news on that specific topic.

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********** STN Columbus **********

FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 08:28:26 ON 04 APR 2006

=> file medline
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS SINCE FILE TOTAL
ENTRY SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST 0.21 0.21

FILE 'MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 08:28:31 ON 04 APR 2006

FILE LAST UPDATED: 1 APR 2006 (20060401/UP). FILE COVERS 1950 TO DATE.

On December 11, 2005, the 2006 MeSH terms were loaded.

The MEDLINE reload for 2006 is now (26 Feb.) available. For details on the 2006 reload, enter HELP RLOAD at an arrow prompt (=>). See also:

http://www.nlm.nih.gov/mesh/
http://www.nlm.nih.gov/pubs/techbull/nd04/nd04_mesh.html
http://www.nlm.nih.gov/pubs/techbull/nd05/nd05_med_data_changes.html
http://www.nlm.nih.gov/pubs/techbull/nd05/nd05_2006_MeSH.html

OLDMEDLINE is covered back to 1950.

MEDLINE thesauri in the /CN, /CT, and /MN fields incorporate the MeSH 2006 vocabulary.

This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate substance identification.

=> s reptil?
L1 7153 REPTIL?

=> s cancer? or tumor? or neoplas?
563807 CANCER?
787171 TUMOR?
1488104 NEOPLAS?
L2 1799929 CANCER? OR TUMOR? OR NEOPLAS?

=> s l1 and l2
L3 114 L1 AND L2

=> s anticancer? or (anti-cancer?) or (anti-tumor) or antitumor or antineoplastic or (anti-neoplastic)
19161 ANTICANCER?
619659 ANTI
6 ANTIS

619663 ANTI
(ANTI OR ANTIS)
563807 CANCER?
5016 ANTI-CANCER?
(ANTI(W)CANCER?)
619659 ANTI
6 ANTIS
619663 ANTI
(ANTI OR ANTIS)
649477 TUMOR
274725 TUMORS
771426 TUMOR
(TUMOR OR TUMORS)
7026 ANTI-TUMOR
(ANTI(W)TUMOR)
40701 ANTITUMOR
4 ANTITUMORS
40703 ANTITUMOR
(ANTITUMOR OR ANTITUMORS)
199489 ANTINEOPLASTIC
222 ANTINEOPLASTICS
199550 ANTINEOPLASTIC
(ANTINEOPLASTIC OR ANTINEOPLASTICS)
619659 ANTI
6 ANTIS
619663 ANTI
(ANTI OR ANTIS)
108988 NEOPLASTIC
12 NEOPLASTICS
108995 NEOPLASTIC
(NEOPLASTIC OR NEOPLASTICS)
834 ANTI-NEOPLASTIC
(ANTI(W)NEOPLASTIC)
L4 232027 ANTICANCER? OR (ANTI-CANCER?) OR (ANTI-TUMOR) OR ANTITUMOR OR ANTINEOPLASTIC OR (ANTI-NEOPLASTIC)

=> s l4 and l3
L5 4 L4 AND L3

=> d ibib 1-4

L5 ANSWER 1 OF 4 MEDLINE on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004394009 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 15296874
TITLE: The use of chemotherapy in exotic animals.
AUTHOR: Kent Michael S
CORPORATE SOURCE: School of Veterinary Medicine, Department of Surgical and Radiological Sciences, University of California, Room 2112, Tupper Hall, Davis, CA 95616, USA.. mskent@ucdavis.edu
SOURCE: The veterinary clinics of North America. Exotic animal practice, (2004 Sep) Vol. 7, No. 3, pp. 807-20, viii. Ref: 51
Journal code: 9815628. ISSN: 1094-9194.
PUB. COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
General Review; (REVIEW)
LANGUAGE: English

FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 200410
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 20040807
Last Updated on STN: 20041029
Entered Medline: 20041028

L5 ANSWER 2 OF 4 MEDLINE on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998361336 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 9697871
TITLE: Hypofibrinogenemia in non-M3 acute myeloid leukemia. Incidence, clinical and laboratory characteristics and prognosis.
AUTHOR: Weltermann A; Pabinger I; Geissler K; Jager U; Gisslinger H; Knobl P; Eichinger S; Kyrle P A; Valent P; Speiser W; Schwarzinger I; Mannhalter C; Lechner K
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Medicine I, Clinical Institute of Medical and Chemical Laboratory Medicine, University of Vienna, Austria.
SOURCE: Leukemia : official journal of the Leukemia Society of America, Leukemia Research Fund, U.K, (1998 Aug) Vol. 12, No. 8, pp. 1182-6.
Journal code: 8704895. ISSN: 0887-6924.
PUB. COUNTRY: ENGLAND: United Kingdom
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 199808
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19980828
Last Updated on STN: 19980828
Entered Medline: 19980819

L5 ANSWER 3 OF 4 MEDLINE on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 82028929 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 6169607
TITLE: [Detection of fibrinolytic split products in patient collections with disordered hemostasis. I. In pathologically verified lung cancer. II. In thrombotic/embolic occurrences].
Uber den Nachweis fibrinolytischer Spaltprodukte bei Patientenkollektiven mit gestorter Hamostase. I. Bei pathologisch veriffizierten Lungenkarzinomen. II. Bei thrombotisch/embolischen Geschehen.
AUTHOR: Bube F W; Egenolf F
SOURCE: Folia haematologica (Leipzig, Germany : 1928), (1981) Vol. 108, No. 3, pp. 447-54.
Journal code: 0374615. ISSN: 0323-4347.
PUB. COUNTRY: GERMANY, EAST: German Democratic Republic
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: German
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 198112
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19900316
Last Updated on STN: 19900316
Entered Medline: 19811221

L5 ANSWER 4 OF 4 MEDLINE on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 81234196 MEDLINE

DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 6265056
TITLE: Acquired dysfibrinogenemia in a hemophiliac with hepatoma: resolution of fibrinogen dysfunction following chemotherapy.
AUTHOR: Ballard J O; Kelly G A; Kukrika M D; Sanders J C; Eyster M E
CONTRACT NUMBER: MC-B-420001-03-0
SOURCE: Cancer, (1981 Aug 1) Vol. 48, No. 3, pp. 686-90.
Journal code: 0374236. ISSN: 0008-543X.
PUB. COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: (CASE REPORTS)
Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Abridged Index Medicus Journals; Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 198109
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19900316
Last Updated on STN: 19990129
Entered Medline: 19810925

=> d obob lwoc 2
'OBOB' IS NOT A VALID FORMAT FOR FILE 'MEDLINE'
'LWOC' IS NOT A VALID FORMAT FOR FILE 'MEDLINE'

The following are valid formats:

The default display format is BIB.

ABS ---- AB
ALL ---- AN, DN, TI, AU, CS, NC, SO, CM, CY, DT, LA, FS, OS, EM, ED, AB, ST, CT, NA, RN, CN, GEN
BIB ---- AN, DN, TI, AU, CS, NC, SO, CY, DT, LA, FS, OS, EM, ED
CBIB --- AN, DN, TI, AU, CS, NC, SO, CY, DT, LA, FS, OS, EM, ED
DALL --- ALL, delimited for post processing
IABS --- ABS, with a text label
IALL --- ALL, indented with text labels
IBIB --- BIB, indented with text labels
IND ---- ST, CT, NA, RN, CN, GEN
SAM ---- TI, ST, CT, NA, RN, CN, GEN
TRI ---- TI, ST, CT, NA, RN, CN, GEN
TRIAL -- TI, ST, CT, NA, RN, CN, GEN
HIT ---- All fields containing hit terms
HITIND - IND
KWIC --- All hit terms plus 20 words on either side
OCC ---- List of display fields containing hit terms

Hit terms will be highlighted in all available fields except CM and PY.

To display a particular field or fields, enter the display field codes. For a list of display field codes, enter 'HELP DFIELDS' at an arrow prompt (=>). Examples of formats include: 'BIB'; 'AB'; 'SO,ST'. You may specify the format fields in any order, and the information will be displayed in the same order as the format specification.

The same formats (except for HIT, HITIND, KWIC, and OCC) may be

used with the DISPLAY ACC command to display the record for a specified Accession Number.
ENTER DISPLAY FORMAT (BIB):end

=> d ibib kwic 2

L5 ANSWER 2 OF 4 MEDLINE on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998361336 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 9697871
TITLE: Hypofibrinogenemia in non-M3 acute myeloid leukemia. Incidence, clinical and laboratory characteristics and prognosis.
AUTHOR: Weltermann A; Pabinger I; Geissler K; Jager U; Gisslinger H; Knobl P; Eichinger S; Kyrle P A; Valent P; Speiser W; Schwarzinger I; Mannhalter C; Lechner K
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Medicine I, Clinical Institute of Medical and Chemical Laboratory Medicine, University of Vienna, Austria.
SOURCE: Leukemia : official journal of the Leukemia Society of America, Leukemia Research Fund, U.K, (1998 Aug) Vol. 12, No. 8, pp. 1182-6.
Journal code: 8704895. ISSN: 0887-6924.
PUB. COUNTRY: ENGLAND: United Kingdom
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 199808
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19980828
Last Updated on STN: 19980828
Entered Medline: 19980819
AB . . . that disseminated intravascular coagulation/hyperfibrinolysis was the cause of hypofibrinogenemia. Patients with HF had significantly longer prothrombin times, thrombin clotting and reptilase times. Factor X and VIII were significantly lower than in patients without HF. With the exception of M7, HF occurred. . .
CT Check Tags: Female; Male
Adult
Antineoplastic Agents: TU, therapeutic use
*Blood Coagulation Disorders: CO, complications
Blood Coagulation Disorders: EP, epidemiology
Disease-Free Survival
*Fibrinogen: ME, metabolism
. . . Incidence
Karyotyping
*Leukemia, Nonlymphocytic, Acute: CO, complications
Leukemia, Nonlymphocytic, Acute: DT, drug therapy
Leukemia, Nonlymphocytic, Acute: GE, genetics
Middle Aged
Neoplasm Proteins: GE, genetics
Oncogene Proteins, Fusion: GE, genetics
Prognosis
Tretinoin: TU, therapeutic use
CN 0 (Antineoplastic Agents); 0 (Neoplasm Proteins); 0 (Oncogene Proteins, Fusion); 0 (PML-RARalpha protein)

=> d his

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 08:28:26 ON 04 APR 2006)

FILE 'MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 08:28:31 ON 04 APR 2006
L1 7153 S REPTIL?
L2 1799929 S CANCER? OR TUMOR? OR NEOPLAS?
L3 114 S L1 AND L2
L4 232027 S ANTICANCER? OR (ANTI-CANCER?) OR (ANTI-TUMOR) OR ANTITUMOR OR
L5 4 S L4 AND L3

=> s l3 not py>2001
2486291 PY>2001
(PY>20019999)
L6 90 L3 NOT PY>2001

=> l6 and (serum or sera or serological)
L6 IS NOT A RECOGNIZED COMMAND
The previous command name entered was not recognized by the system.
For a list of commands available to you in the current file, enter
"HELP COMMANDS" at an arrow prompt (=>).

=> s l6 and (serum or sera or serological)
583124 SERUM
4931 SERUMS
121375 SERA
14 SERAS
660897 SERUM
(SERUM OR SERUMS OR SERA OR SERAS)
121375 SERA
14 SERAS
121384 SERA
(SERA OR SERAS)
35726 SEROLOGICAL
1 SEROLOGICALS
35727 SEROLOGICAL
(SEROLOGICAL OR SEROLOGICALS)
L7 8 L6 AND (SERUM OR SERA OR SEROLOGICAL)

=> d ibib 1-8

L7 ANSWER 1 OF 8 MEDLINE on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002007938 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 11290444
TITLE: Tetranectin-like protein in vertebrate serum: a comparative immunochemical analysis.
AUTHOR: Thougaard A V; Jaliashvili I; Christiansen M
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Clinical Biochemistry, Statens Serum Institut, 5 Artillerivej, DK-2300 S, Copenhagen, Denmark.
SOURCE: Comparative biochemistry and physiology. Part B, Biochemistry & molecular biology, (2001 Apr) Vol. 128, No. 4, pp. 625-34.
Journal code: 9516061. ISSN: 1096-4959.
PUB. COUNTRY: England: United Kingdom
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 200112

ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 20020121
Last Updated on STN: 20020124
Entered Medline: 20011228

L7 ANSWER 2 OF 8 MEDLINE on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001247187 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 11231297
TITLE: Regulation of the activity of matriptase on epithelial cell surfaces by a blood-derived factor.
AUTHOR: Benaud C; Dickson R B; Lin C Y
CORPORATE SOURCE: Lombardi Cancer Center, Georgetown University Medical Center, Washington DC 20007, USA.
CONTRACT NUMBER: 1P50CA58158 (NCI)
R21CA80897 (NCI)
SOURCE: European journal of biochemistry / FEBS, (2001 Mar) Vol. 268, No. 5, pp. 1439-47.
Journal code: 0107600. ISSN: 0014-2956.
PUB. COUNTRY: Germany: Germany, Federal Republic of
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
OTHER SOURCE: GENBANK-AF118224
ENTRY MONTH: 200105
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 20010517
Last Updated on STN: 20010517
Entered Medline: 20010510

L7 ANSWER 3 OF 8 MEDLINE on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001039276 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 11024489
TITLE: The effect of Huwentoxin-I on Ca(2+) channels in differentiated NG108-15 cells, a patch-clamp study.
AUTHOR: Peng K; Chen X D; Liang S P
CORPORATE SOURCE: College of life science, Hunan Normal University, 410081, Hunan 410006, Changsha, People's Republic of China.
SOURCE: Toxicon : official journal of the International Society on Toxinology, (2001 Apr) Vol. 39, No. 4, pp. 491-8.
Journal code: 1307333. ISSN: 0041-0101.
PUB. COUNTRY: ENGLAND: United Kingdom
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 200011
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 20010322
Last Updated on STN: 20010322
Entered Medline: 20001130

L7 ANSWER 4 OF 8 MEDLINE on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998057930 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 9396143
TITLE: S-100 immunoreactivity in melanomas of two marsupials, a bird, and a reptile.
AUTHOR: Kusewitt D F; Reece R L; Miska K B
CORPORATE SOURCE: Pathology Associates International, Jefferson, AR 72079, USA.. dkusewitt@nctr.fda.gov
SOURCE: Veterinary pathology, (1997 Nov) Vol. 34, No. 6, pp. 615-8.
Journal code: 0312020. ISSN: 0300-9858.

PUB. COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: (CASE REPORTS)
Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 199802
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19980217
Last Updated on STN: 19980217
Entered Medline: 19980203

L7 ANSWER 5 OF 8 MEDLINE on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 96163747 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 8593883
TITLE: Universal assay of vitellogenin as a biomarker for environmental estrogens.
AUTHOR: Heppell S A; Denslow N D; Folmar L C; Sullivan C V
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Zoology, North Carolina State University, Raleigh, Raleigh 27695, USA.
SOURCE: Environmental health perspectives, (1995 Oct) Vol. 103 Suppl 7, pp. 9-15.
Journal code: 0330411. ISSN: 0091-6765.
PUB. COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 199604
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19960422
Last Updated on STN: 19970203
Entered Medline: 19960409

L7 ANSWER 6 OF 8 MEDLINE on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 80163786 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 7366122
TITLE: Stauffer's syndrome in renal cell carcinoma evidence for intravascular coagulation.
AUTHOR: Andrassy K; Gartner H; Siede W H; Ritz E; Riedasch G; Mohring K; Zimmermann R; Matouschek E
SOURCE: Klinische Wochenschrift, (1980 Jan 15) Vol. 58, No. 2, pp. 91-7.
Journal code: 2985205R. ISSN: 0023-2173.
PUB. COUNTRY: GERMANY, WEST: Germany, Federal Republic of
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 198006
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19900315
Last Updated on STN: 19900315
Entered Medline: 19800627

L7 ANSWER 7 OF 8 MEDLINE on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 77079612 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 188064
TITLE: Dysfibrinogenaemia and primary hepato-cellular carcinoma.
AUTHOR: Barr R D; Ouna N; Simpson J G; Bagshawe A F
SOURCE: The Quarterly journal of medicine, (1976 Oct) Vol. 45, No. 180, pp. 647-59.
Journal code: 0401027. ISSN: 0033-5622.

PUB. COUNTRY: ENGLAND: United Kingdom
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 197702
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19900313
Last Updated on STN: 20000303
Entered Medline: 19770224

L7 ANSWER 8 OF 8 MEDLINE on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 74005380 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 4200501
TITLE: Immunobiological entity of human leukemia reproduced in cayman.
AUTHOR: Kwapinski J B
SOURCE: Oncology, (1973) Vol. 27, No. 6, pp. 543-9.
Journal code: 0135054. ISSN: 0030-2414.
PUB. COUNTRY: Switzerland
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 197312
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19900310
Last Updated on STN: 19900310
Entered Medline: 19731212

=> d kwic 8

L7 ANSWER 8 OF 8 MEDLINE on STN
CT Animals
*Antigens, Neoplasm: AN, analysis
Immune Sera
Immunodiffusion
*Leukemia, Lymphocytic: IM, immunology
*Leukemia, Myelocytic, Acute: IM, immunology
Liver: IM, immunology
Lymph Nodes: IM, immunology
Rabbits: IM, immunology
*Reptiles: IM, immunology
Spleen: IM, immunology
Tissue Extracts
CN 0 (Antigens, Neoplasm); 0 (Immune Sera); 0 (Tissue Extracts)

=> d abs 8

L7 ANSWER 8 OF 8 MEDLINE on STN

=> d kwic 1

L7 ANSWER 1 OF 8 MEDLINE on STN
TI Tetranectin-like protein in vertebrate serum: a comparative immunochemical analysis.
AB The glycoprotein tetranectin (TN) found in human serum is a

90-kDa homotrimeric C-type lectin binding Ca2+, heparin and plasminogen kringle 4. TN is suggested as being implicated in tissue remodelling. The antigenic reactivity of putative TN was examined in serum from 14 different animal species using three sandwich enzyme immunoassays for human TN. Crab-eating macaque serum showed the strongest reaction, followed by horse and cat. Serum from cow, goat, pig, mouse and chicken reacted weakly, while dog, trout, and the amphibian and the reptile species did not react. The TN-like protein from macaque, horse and cat serum bound heparin and showed the same dependence on Ca2+ for interaction with the monoclonal antibodies as human TN. Gel filtration of sera from the three animal species showed that the TN-like protein eluted as single peaks with a M(r) of 70-90 kDa..

CT . . . Immunosorbent Assay
Horses
Humans
Immunohistochemistry
Kringles
Lectins: IM, immunology
*Lectins, C-Type
Macaca fascicularis
Plasminogen: ME, metabolism
Protein Binding
Species Specificity
Tumor Markers, Biological: IM, immunology
*Vertebrates: BL, blood
CN 0 (Antibodies, Monoclonal); 0 (Blood Proteins); 0 (Lectins); 0 (Lectins, C-Type); 0 (Tumor Markers, Biological)

=> d abs kwic 4

L7 ANSWER 4 OF 8 MEDLINE on STN
AB S-100 proteins are abundant in melanocytes of the skin; thus, S-100 immunoreactivity has been used as a diagnostic criterion for melanoma in humans and other placental mammals. We tested cutaneous melanomas of two marsupials, a bird, and a snake for S-100 immunoreactivity, using a polyclonal rabbit antibovine S-100 antibody. The tumor from a Tasmanian Pademelon (Thylogale billaridierii) was composed of large epithelioid cells, most of which had S-100-positive cytoplasm. In general, there were only scattered individual spindle-shaped S-100-positive cells or groups of cells in the primary mass from a Spotted-tailed Quoll (Dasyurus maculatus); S-100 staining was primarily nuclear. Cells comprising the melanomas of the Australian Cormorant (Phalacrocorax carbo) and the Death Adder (Acanthophis antarcticus) were S-100-negative, although peripheral nerve bundles in both were S-100-positive.
TI S-100 immunoreactivity in melanomas of two marsupials, a bird, and a reptile.
AB . . . melanomas of two marsupials, a bird, and a snake for S-100 immunoreactivity, using a polyclonal rabbit antibovine S-100 antibody. The tumor from a Tasmanian Pademelon (Thylogale billaridierii) was composed of large epithelioid cells, most of which had S-100-positive cytoplasm. In general,. . .
CT Check Tags: Female
Animals
Bird Diseases: DI, diagnosis

*Bird Diseases: PA, pathology
Birds
Immune Sera: AN, analysis
Immune Sera: IM, immunology
Immunohistochemistry: MT, methods
*Marsupialia
Melanocytes: CH, chemistry
Melanocytes: PA, pathology
Melanoma: CH, chemistry
Melanoma: PA, pathology
*Melanoma: VE, veterinary
Rabbits
*Reptiles
Research Support, Non-U.S. Gov't
*S100 Proteins: AN, analysis
S100 Proteins: IM, immunology
Skin: CH, chemistry
Skin: PA, pathology
Skin Neoplasms: CH, chemistry
Skin Neoplasms: DI, diagnosis
Skin Neoplasms: PA, pathology
*Skin Neoplasms: VE, veterinary
CN 0 (Immune Sera); 0 (S100 Proteins)

=> d his

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 08:28:26 ON 04 APR 2006)

FILE 'MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 08:28:31 ON 04 APR 2006
L1 7153 S REPTIL?
L2 1799929 S CANCER? OR TUMOR? OR NEOPLAS?
L3 114 S L1 AND L2
L4 232027 S ANTICANCER? OR (ANTI-CANCER?) OR (ANTI-TUMOR) OR ANTITUMOR OR
L5 4 S L4 AND L3
L6 90 S L3 NOT PY>2001
L7 8 S L6 AND (SERUM OR SERA OR SEROLOGICAL)

=> file caplus

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS	ENTRY	SINCE FILE SESSION	TOTAL
FULL ESTIMATED COST		7.43	7.64

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 08:36:28 ON 04 APR 2006

strictly prohibited.

FILE COVERS 1907 - 4 Apr 2006 VOL 144 ISS 15
FILE LAST UPDATED: 2 Apr 2006 (20060402/ED)

Effective October 17, 2005, revised CAS Information Use Policies apply.
They are available for your review at:

http://www.cas.org/infopolicy.html

=> s reptil?
L8 4496 REPTIL?

=> s cancer? or tumor? or neoplas?
288607 CANCER?
422985 TUMOR?
443717 NEOPLAS?
L9 700570 CANCER? OR TUMOR? OR NEOPLAS?

=> s anticancer? or (anti-cancer?) or (anti-tumor) or antitumor or antineoplastic or (anti-neoplastic)
34791 ANTICANCER?
401550 ANTI
9 ANTIS
401557 ANTI
(ANTI OR ANTIS)
288607 CANCER?
5743 ANTI-CANCER?
(ANTI(W)CANCER?)
401550 ANTI
9 ANTIS
401557 ANTI
(ANTI OR ANTIS)
366469 TUMOR
145038 TUMORS
412747 TUMOR
(TUMOR OR TUMORS)
8620 ANTI-TUMOR
(ANTI(W)TUMOR)
197145 ANTITUMOR
360 ANTITUMORS
197162 ANTITUMOR
(ANTITUMOR OR ANTITUMORS)
10314 ANTINEOPLASTIC
415 ANTINEOPLASTICS
10495 ANTINEOPLASTIC
(ANTINEOPLASTIC OR ANTINEOPLASTICS)
401550 ANTI
9 ANTIS
401557 ANTI
(ANTI OR ANTIS)
53898 NEOPLASTIC
14 NEOPLASTICS
53908 NEOPLASTIC
(NEOPLASTIC OR NEOPLASTICS)
725 ANTI-NEOPLASTIC
(ANTI(W)NEOPLASTIC)
L10 221047 ANTICANCER? OR (ANTI-CANCER?) OR (ANTI-TUMOR) OR ANTITUMOR OR

ANTINEOPLASTIC OR (ANTI-NEOPLASTIC)

=> s l8 and l9
L11 86 L8 AND L9

=> s l11 and l10
L12 11 L11 AND L10

=> s l12 not py>2001
4694998 PY>2001
L13 0 L12 NOT PY>2001

=> d ibib 7-11
L13 HAS NO ANSWERS
L8 4496 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON REPTIL?
L9 700570 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON CANCER? OR TUMOR? OR NEOPLAS?
L10 221047 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON ANTICANCER? OR (ANTI-CANCER?) OR (ANTI-TUMOR) OR ANTITUMOR OR ANTINEOPLASTIC OR (ANTI-NEOPLAS TIC)
L11 86 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L8 AND L9
L12 11 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L11 AND L10
L13 0 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L12 NOT PY>2001

=> d l12 ibib 7-11

L12 ANSWER 7 OF 11 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:41107 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 140:110104
TITLE: Vaccine- or therapeutic-encoding vectors or vector extracts admixed with heat-shock protein 27 for skin-targeted non-invasive immunization against pathogen and neoplasm
INVENTOR(S): Tang, De-Chu C.; Shi, Zhongkai; Van Kampen, Kent Rigby
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): USA
SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 55 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. Pat. Appl. 2003 45,492.
CODEN: USXXCO
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 7
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 2004009936	A1	20040115	US 2003-346021	20030116
US 6706693	B1	20040316	US 2000-402527	20000103
US 6716823	B1	20040406	US 2000-533149	20000323
US 6348450	B1	20020219	US 2000-563826	20000503
ZA 2001009348	A	20030522	ZA 2001-9348	20011113
US 2003125278	A1	20030703	US 2002-52323	20020118
US 2003045492	A1	20030306	US 2002-116963	20020405
CA 2473132	AA	20030828	CA 2003-2473132	20030117
AU 2003224601	A1	20030909	AU 2003-224601	20030117
EP 1474505	A1	20041110	EP 2003-721276	20030117
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, SK				

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1999-132216P P 19990503
US 2000-402527 A2 20000103
US 2000-533149 A2 20000323
US 2000-563826 A2 20000503
US 2002-52323 A2 20020118
US 2002-116963 A2 20020405
US 1997-55520P P 19970813
US 1998-75113P P 19980211
WO 1998-US16739 W 19980813
US 2003-346021 A 20030116
WO 2003-US1599 W 20030117

L12 ANSWER 8 OF 11 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:991031 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 140:40889
TITLE: Modified anti-tumor necrosis factor immunoglobulins containing extra constant region Ig domain inserted into its constant region and their therapeutic uses
INVENTOR(S): Scallon, Bernard J.; Cai, Ann; Naso, Michael
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): USA
SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 37 pp.
CODEN: USXXCO
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 2003232046	A1	20031218	US 2003-454948	20030605
CA 2489280	AA	20031224	CA 2003-2489280	20030605
WO 2003105898	A1	20031224	WO 2003-US17742	20030605

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR

AU 2003253621	A1	20031231	AU 2003-253621	20030605
EP 1542721	A1	20050622	EP 2003-760235	20030605

R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, SK

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2002-388896P P 20020614
WO 2003-US17742 W 20030605

L12 ANSWER 9 OF 11 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:76544 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 138:112401
TITLE: Antitumor activity from alligator serum
INVENTOR(S): Binah, Ofer; Ciechanover, Aaron; Maor, Gila
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Natural Cure Ltd., Israel
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 56 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2003007874	A2	20030130	WO 2002-IL590	20020718
WO 2003007874	A3	20040318		

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW

RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

CA 2454345	AA	20030130	CA 2002-2454345	20020718
EP 1435981	A2	20040714	EP 2002-751590	20020718

R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, SK

US 2004247589	A1	20041209	US 2004-761528	20040120

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: IL 2001-144447 A 20010719
WO 2002-IL590 W 20020718

L12 ANSWER 10 OF 11 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:123216 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 136:182466
TITLE: Anti-tumor necrosis factor antibodies for diagnosing and treating obesity, immune disease, cancer, infections and others
INVENTOR(S): Giles-Komar, Jill; Knight, David M.; Heavner, George; Scallon, Bernard; Shealy, David
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Centocor, Inc., USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 129 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 9
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2002012502	A2	20020214	WO 2001-US24785	20010807
WO 2002012502	A3	20021031		
WO 2002012502	C2	20040304		

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW

RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN,

GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG
US 2002132307 A1 20020919 US 2001-756161 20010108
US 2003049725 A1 20030313 US 2001-920137 20010801
CA 2419205 AA 20020214 CA 2001-2419205 20010807
AU 2001079227 A5 20020218 AU 2001-79227 20010807
EP 1309691 A2 20030514 EP 2001-957489 20010807
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR
BR 2001013110 A 20030916 BR 2001-13110 20010807
JP 2004523209 T2 20040805 JP 2002-517790 20010807
NZ 524147 A 20050225 NZ 2001-524147 20010807
NO 2003000620 A 20030331 NO 2003-620 20030207
ZA 2003001856 A 20040621 ZA 2003-1856 20030306
US 2005123541 A1 20050609 US 2004-954900 20040930
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2000-223360P P 20000807
US 2000-236826P P 20000929
US 2001-920137 A 20010801
US 1998-133119 A3 19980812
WO 2001-US24785 W 20010807

L12 ANSWER 11 OF 11 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:123215 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 136:182465
TITLE: Anti-.alpha.V.beta.3/.alpha.V.beta.5 dual integrin antibodies for diagnosis and therapeutic uses
INVENTOR(S): Giles-Komar, Jill; Heavner, George; Snyder, Linda; Trikha, Mohit
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Centocor, Inc., USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 144 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2002012501	A2	20020214	WO 2001-US24784	20010807
WO 2002012501	A3	20030103		
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
US 2003040044	A1	20030227	US 2001-920267	20010801
CA 2418962	AA	20020214	CA 2001-2418962	20010807
AU 2001083167	A5	20020218	AU 2001-83167	20010807
EP 1309693	A2	20030514	EP 2001-961945	20010807
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR				
JP 2004510414	T2	20040408	JP 2002-517789	20010807
BR 2001013112	A	20040420	BR 2001-13112	20010807
NZ 524146	A	20051125	NZ 2001-524146	20010807

NO 2003000621 A 20030401 NO 2003-621 20030207
ZA 2003001864 A 20040625 ZA 2003-1864 20030306
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2000-223363P P 20000807
US 2001-920267 A 20010801
WO 2001-US24784 W 20010807

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L12 ANSWER 11 OF 11 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ST antibody integrin tumor infection immunol disease
IT Animal cell line
(293; anti-.alpha.V.beta.3/.alpha.V.beta.5 antibodies for diagnosing and treating immunol. diseases and infection and cancer)
IT Animal cell
(653; anti-.alpha.V.beta.3/.alpha.V.beta.5 antibodies for diagnosing and treating immunol. diseases and infection and cancer)
IT Animal cell line
(BHK-21; anti-.alpha.V.beta.3/.alpha.V.beta.5 antibodies for diagnosing and treating immunol. diseases and infection and cancer)
IT Animal cell line
(BSC-1; anti-.alpha.V.beta.3/.alpha.V.beta.5 antibodies for diagnosing and treating immunol. diseases and infection and cancer)
IT Animal cell line
(CHO; anti-.alpha.V.beta.3/.alpha.V.beta.5 antibodies for diagnosing and treating immunol. diseases and infection and cancer)
IT Animal cell line
(COS-1; anti-.alpha.V.beta.3/.alpha.V.beta.5 antibodies for diagnosing and treating immunol. diseases and infection and cancer)
IT Animal cell line
(COS-7; anti-.alpha.V.beta.3/.alpha.V.beta.5 antibodies for diagnosing and treating immunol. diseases and infection and cancer)
IT Animal cell line
(Hek 293; anti-.alpha.V.beta.3/.alpha.V.beta.5 antibodies for diagnosing and treating immunol. diseases and infection and cancer)
IT Animal cell line
(Hep G2; anti-.alpha.V.beta.3/.alpha.V.beta.5 antibodies for diagnosing and treating immunol. diseases and infection and cancer)
IT Antibodies and Immunoglobulins
RL: BPN (Biosynthetic preparation); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); PRP (Properties); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(IgG1; anti-.alpha.V.beta.3/.alpha.V.beta.5 antibodies for diagnosing and treating immunol. diseases and infection and cancer)
IT Antibodies and Immunoglobulins
RL: BPN (Biosynthetic preparation); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); PRP (Properties); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(IgG; anti-.alpha.V.beta.3/.alpha.V.beta.5 antibodies for diagnosing and treating immunol. diseases and infection and cancer)
IT Animal cell line
(Sp2/0; anti-.alpha.V.beta.3/.alpha.V.beta.5 antibodies for diagnosing and treating immunol. diseases and infection and cancer)
IT Disease, animal
(TNF-assocd.; anti-.alpha.V.beta.3/.alpha.V.beta.5 antibodies for diagnosing and treating immunol. diseases and infection and

cancer)
IT Hormones, animal, biological studies
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); DGN (Diagnostic use); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(anabolic steroids; anti-.alpha.V.beta.3/.alpha.V.beta.5 antibodies for diagnosing and treating immunol. diseases and infection and cancer)
IT Tumor necrosis factors
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(antagonists; anti-.alpha.V.beta.3/.alpha.V.beta.5 antibodies for diagnosing and treating immunol. diseases and infection and cancer)
IT Antibodies and Immunoglobulins
RL: BPN (Biosynthetic preparation); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); DGN (Diagnostic use); PRP (Properties); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(anti-idiotypic; anti-.alpha.V.beta.3/.alpha.V.beta.5 antibodies for diagnosing and treating immunol. diseases and infection and cancer)
IT Drugs
(anti-psoriatic; anti-.alpha.V.beta.3/.alpha.V.beta.5 antibodies for diagnosing and treating immunol. diseases and infection and cancer)
IT Amphibia
Analgesics
Anesthetics
Animal cell
Animal tissue
Antiasthmatics
Antidepressants
Antimicrobial agents
Antipsychotics
Antirheumatic agents
Antitumor agents
Autoimmune disease
Capra
Cardiovascular system, disease
DNA sequences
Epitopes
Equus caballus
Eukaryota
Fish
Genetic vectors
HeLa cell
Hormone replacement therapy
Human
Hypnotics and Sedatives
Immune disease
Immunosuppressants
Immunotherapy
Infection
Inflammation
Insecta
Labels
Medical goods
Molecular cloning

Mus
Muscle relaxants
Narcotics
Nervous system, disease
Nervous system stimulants
Neuromuscular blocking agents
Obesity
Organ, animal
Oryctolagus cuniculus
Ovis aries
Plant cell
Primates
Prokaryota
Protein sequences
Radiopharmaceuticals
Rattus
Reptilia
Rodentia
(anti-.alpha.V.beta.3/.alpha.V.beta.5 antibodies for diagnosing and treating immunol. diseases and infection and cancer)

IT Fusion proteins (chimeric proteins)
Integrins
RL: BPN (Biosynthetic preparation); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); DGN (Diagnostic use); PRP (Properties); PUR (Purification or recovery); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(anti-.alpha.V.beta.3/.alpha.V.beta.5 antibodies for diagnosing and treating immunol. diseases and infection and cancer)

IT Antibodies and Immunoglobulins
Antibodies and Immunoglobulins
Nucleic acids
RL: BPN (Biosynthetic preparation); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); DGN (Diagnostic use); PRP (Properties); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(anti-.alpha.V.beta.3/.alpha.V.beta.5 antibodies for diagnosing and treating immunol. diseases and infection and cancer
)

IT Cytokines
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); DGN (Diagnostic use); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(anti-.alpha.V.beta.3/.alpha.V.beta.5 antibodies for diagnosing and treating immunol. diseases and infection and cancer)

IT Corticosteroids, biological studies
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(anti-.alpha.V.beta.3/.alpha.V.beta.5 antibodies for diagnosing and treating immunol. diseases and infection and cancer)

IT Drugs
(antimetastatic agents; anti-.alpha.V.beta.3/.alpha.V.beta.5 antibodies for diagnosing and treating immunol. diseases and infection and cancer)

IT Ligands
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(binding fragment; anti-.alpha.V.beta.3/.alpha.V.beta.5 antibodies for diagnosing and treating immunol. diseases and infection and cancer)

IT Drug delivery systems

(bolus; anti-.alpha.V.beta.3/.alpha.V.beta.5 antibodies for diagnosing and treating immunol. diseases and infection and cancer)

IT Drug delivery systems
(buccal; anti-.alpha.V.beta.3/.alpha.V.beta.5 antibodies for diagnosing and treating immunol. diseases and infection and cancer)

IT Diagnosis
Diagnosis
(cancer; anti-.alpha.V.beta.3/.alpha.V.beta.5 antibodies for diagnosing and treating immunol. diseases and infection and cancer)

IT Drug delivery systems
(capsules, intra-; anti-.alpha.V.beta.3/.alpha.V.beta.5 antibodies for diagnosing and treating immunol. diseases and infection and cancer)

IT Drug delivery systems
(carriers; anti-.alpha.V.beta.3/.alpha.V.beta.5 antibodies for diagnosing and treating immunol. diseases and infection and cancer)

IT Lymphoma
Multiple myeloma
(cells; anti-.alpha.V.beta.3/.alpha.V.beta.5 antibodies for diagnosing and treating immunol. diseases and infection and cancer)

IT Medical goods
(containers; anti-.alpha.V.beta.3/.alpha.V.beta.5 antibodies for diagnosing and treating immunol. diseases and infection and cancer)

IT Immunization
(drug; anti-.alpha.V.beta.3/.alpha.V.beta.5 antibodies for diagnosing and treating immunol. diseases and infection and cancer)

IT Antibodies and Immunoglobulins
RL: BPN (Biosynthetic preparation); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); DGN (Diagnostic use); PRP (Properties); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(fragments; anti-.alpha.V.beta.3/.alpha.V.beta.5 antibodies for diagnosing and treating immunol. diseases and infection and cancer)

IT Drug delivery systems
(freeze-dried; anti-.alpha.V.beta.3/.alpha.V.beta.5 antibodies for diagnosing and treating immunol. diseases and infection and cancer)

IT Antibodies and Immunoglobulins
RL: BPN (Biosynthetic preparation); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); DGN (Diagnostic use); PRP (Properties); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(heavy chain; anti-.alpha.V.beta.3/.alpha.V.beta.5 antibodies for diagnosing and treating immunol. diseases and infection and cancer)

IT Diagnosis
(immunodiagnosis; anti-.alpha.V.beta.3/.alpha.V.beta.5 antibodies for diagnosing and treating immunol. diseases and infection and cancer)

IT Drug delivery systems
(inhalants, steroid; anti-.alpha.V.beta.3/.alpha.V.beta.5 antibodies for diagnosing and treating immunol. diseases and infection and cancer)

IT Steroids, biological studies
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); DGN (Diagnostic use); THU

(Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(inhaled; anti-.alpha.V.beta.3/.alpha.V.beta.5 antibodies for diagnosing and treating immunol. diseases and infection and cancer)

IT Adhesion, biological
Cell migration
(inhibitors; anti-.alpha.V.beta.3/.alpha.V.beta.5 antibodies for diagnosing and treating immunol. diseases and infection and cancer)

IT Drug delivery systems
(injections, i.m.; anti-.alpha.V.beta.3/.alpha.V.beta.5 antibodies for diagnosing and treating immunol. diseases and infection and cancer)

IT Drug delivery systems
(injections, i.p.; anti-.alpha.V.beta.3/.alpha.V.beta.5 antibodies for diagnosing and treating immunol. diseases and infection and cancer)

IT Drug delivery systems
(injections, i.v.; anti-.alpha.V.beta.3/.alpha.V.beta.5 antibodies for diagnosing and treating immunol. diseases and infection and cancer)

IT Drug delivery systems
(injections, s.c.; anti-.alpha.V.beta.3/.alpha.V.beta.5 antibodies for diagnosing and treating immunol. diseases and infection and cancer)

IT Drug delivery systems
(intraabdominal; anti-.alpha.V.beta.3/.alpha.V.beta.5 antibodies for diagnosing and treating immunol. diseases and infection and cancer)

IT Drug delivery systems
(intraarticular; anti-.alpha.V.beta.3/.alpha.V.beta.5 antibodies for diagnosing and treating immunol. diseases and infection and cancer)

IT Drug delivery systems
(intrabronchial; anti-.alpha.V.beta.3/.alpha.V.beta.5 antibodies for diagnosing and treating immunol. diseases and infection and cancer)

IT Drug delivery systems
(intracartilaginous; anti-.alpha.V.beta.3/.alpha.V.beta.5 antibodies for diagnosing and treating immunol. diseases and infection and cancer)

IT Drug delivery systems
(intracavitary; anti-.alpha.V.beta.3/.alpha.V.beta.5 antibodies for diagnosing and treating immunol. diseases and infection and cancer)

IT Drug delivery systems
(intracelebellar; anti-.alpha.V.beta.3/.alpha.V.beta.5 antibodies for diagnosing and treating immunol. diseases and infection and cancer)

IT Drug delivery systems
(intracelial; anti-.alpha.V.beta.3/.alpha.V.beta.5 antibodies for diagnosing and treating immunol. diseases and infection and cancer)

IT Drug delivery systems
(intracerebroventricular; anti-.alpha.V.beta.3/.alpha.V.beta.5 antibodies for diagnosing and treating immunol. diseases and infection and cancer)

IT Drug delivery systems
(intracervical; anti-.alpha.V.beta.3/.alpha.V.beta.5 antibodies for diagnosing and treating immunol. diseases and infection and cancer)
IT Drug delivery systems
(intracolic; anti-.alpha.V.beta.3/.alpha.V.beta.5 antibodies for diagnosing and treating immunol. diseases and infection and cancer)
IT Drug delivery systems
(intragastric; anti-.alpha.V.beta.3/.alpha.V.beta.5 antibodies for diagnosing and treating immunol. diseases and infection and cancer)
IT Drug delivery systems
(intrahepatic; anti-.alpha.V.beta.3/.alpha.V.beta.5 antibodies for diagnosing and treating immunol. diseases and infection and cancer)
IT Drug delivery systems
(intramyocardial; anti-.alpha.V.beta.3/.alpha.V.beta.5 antibodies for diagnosing and treating immunol. diseases and infection and cancer)
IT Drug delivery systems
(intraosteal; anti-.alpha.V.beta.3/.alpha.V.beta.5 antibodies for diagnosing and treating immunol. diseases and infection and cancer)
IT Drug delivery systems
(intrapelvic; anti-.alpha.V.beta.3/.alpha.V.beta.5 antibodies for diagnosing and treating immunol. diseases and infection and cancer)
IT Drug delivery systems
(intrapericardiac; anti-.alpha.V.beta.3/.alpha.V.beta.5 antibodies for diagnosing and treating immunol. diseases and infection and cancer)
IT Drug delivery systems
(intrapleural; anti-.alpha.V.beta.3/.alpha.V.beta.5 antibodies for diagnosing and treating immunol. diseases and infection and cancer)
IT Drug delivery systems
(intraprostatic; anti-.alpha.V.beta.3/.alpha.V.beta.5 antibodies for diagnosing and treating immunol. diseases and infection and cancer)
IT Drug delivery systems
(intrapulmonary; anti-.alpha.V.beta.3/.alpha.V.beta.5 antibodies for diagnosing and treating immunol. diseases and infection and cancer)
IT Drug delivery systems
(intrarenal; anti-.alpha.V.beta.3/.alpha.V.beta.5 antibodies for diagnosing and treating immunol. diseases and infection and cancer)
IT Drug delivery systems
(intraretinal; anti-.alpha.V.beta.3/.alpha.V.beta.5 antibodies for diagnosing and treating immunol. diseases and infection and cancer)
IT Drug delivery systems
(intraspinal; anti-.alpha.V.beta.3/.alpha.V.beta.5 antibodies for diagnosing and treating immunol. diseases and infection and cancer)
IT Drug delivery systems

(intrasynovial; anti-.alpha.V.beta.3/.alpha.V.beta.5 antibodies for diagnosing and treating immunol. diseases and infection and cancer)
IT Drug delivery systems
(intrathoracic; anti-.alpha.V.beta.3/.alpha.V.beta.5 antibodies for diagnosing and treating immunol. diseases and infection and cancer)
IT Drug delivery systems
(intrauterine; anti-.alpha.V.beta.3/.alpha.V.beta.5 antibodies for diagnosing and treating immunol. diseases and infection and cancer)
IT Drug delivery systems
(intravesical; anti-.alpha.V.beta.3/.alpha.V.beta.5 antibodies for diagnosing and treating immunol. diseases and infection and cancer)
IT Antibodies and Immunoglobulins
RL: BPN (Biosynthetic preparation); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); DGN (Diagnostic use); PRP (Properties); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(light chain; anti-.alpha.V.beta.3/.alpha.V.beta.5 antibodies for diagnosing and treating immunol. diseases and infection and cancer)
IT Anesthetics
(local; anti-.alpha.V.beta.3/.alpha.V.beta.5 antibodies for diagnosing and treating immunol. diseases and infection and cancer)
IT Animal cell
Animal cell
(mammalian; anti-.alpha.V.beta.3/.alpha.V.beta.5 antibodies for diagnosing and treating immunol. diseases and infection and cancer)
IT Containers
(medical; anti-.alpha.V.beta.3/.alpha.V.beta.5 antibodies for diagnosing and treating immunol. diseases and infection and cancer)
IT Neoplasm
(metastasis; anti-.alpha.V.beta.3/.alpha.V.beta.5 antibodies for diagnosing and treating immunol. diseases and infection and cancer)
IT Antibodies and Immunoglobulins
RL: BPN (Biosynthetic preparation); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); DGN (Diagnostic use); PRP (Properties); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(monoclonal; anti-.alpha.V.beta.3/.alpha.V.beta.5 antibodies for diagnosing and treating immunol. diseases and infection and cancer)
IT Drug delivery systems
(nasal, intra-; anti-.alpha.V.beta.3/.alpha.V.beta.5 antibodies for diagnosing and treating immunol. diseases and infection and cancer)
IT Anti-inflammatory agents
(nonsteroidal; anti-.alpha.V.beta.3/.alpha.V.beta.5 antibodies for diagnosing and treating immunol. diseases and infection and cancer)
IT Drug delivery systems
(parenterals; anti-.alpha.V.beta.3/.alpha.V.beta.5 antibodies for diagnosing and treating immunol. diseases and infection and cancer)

IT Drug delivery systems
(rectal, intra-; anti-.alpha.V.beta.3/.alpha.V.beta.5 antibodies for diagnosing and treating immunol. diseases and infection and cancer)
IT Drug delivery systems
(solns.; anti-.alpha.V.beta.3/.alpha.V.beta.5 antibodies for diagnosing and treating immunol. diseases and infection and cancer)
IT Drug delivery systems
(sublingual; anti-.alpha.V.beta.3/.alpha.V.beta.5 antibodies for diagnosing and treating immunol. diseases and infection and cancer)
IT Drug delivery systems
(transdermal; anti-.alpha.V.beta.3/.alpha.V.beta.5 antibodies for diagnosing and treating immunol. diseases and infection and cancer)
IT Embryophyta
Mammalia
Plant
(transgenic; anti-.alpha.V.beta.3/.alpha.V.beta.5 antibodies for diagnosing and treating immunol. diseases and infection and cancer)
IT Drug delivery systems
(vaginal; anti-.alpha.V.beta.3/.alpha.V.beta.5 antibodies for diagnosing and treating immunol. diseases and infection and cancer)
IT Integrins
RL: BPN (Biosynthetic preparation); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); DGN (Diagnostic use); PRP (Properties); PUR (Purification or recovery); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(.alpha.v.beta.3; anti-.alpha.V.beta.3/.alpha.V.beta.5 antibodies for diagnosing and treating immunol. diseases and infection and cancer)
IT Integrins
RL: BPN (Biosynthetic preparation); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); DGN (Diagnostic use); PRP (Properties); PUR (Purification or recovery); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(.alpha.v.beta.5; anti-.alpha.V.beta.3/.alpha.V.beta.5 antibodies for diagnosing and treating immunol. diseases and infection and cancer)
IT Adrenoceptor agonists
(.beta.-; anti-.alpha.V.beta.3/.alpha.V.beta.5 antibodies for diagnosing and treating immunol. diseases and infection and cancer)
IT 399098-55-6P 399098-56-7P 399098-57-8P, Integrin .beta.5 (human) 399099-44-6P, Integrin .beta.3 (human) 399099-45-7P
RL: BPN (Biosynthetic preparation); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); DGN (Diagnostic use); PRP (Properties); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(amino acid sequence; anti-.alpha.V.beta.3/.alpha.V.beta.5 antibodies for diagnosing and treating immunol. diseases and infection and cancer)
IT 280107-04-2 309928-84-5 399029-50-6 399029-51-7 399029-52-8 399029-56-2
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); DGN (Diagnostic use); PRP (Properties); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)

(anti-.alpha.V.beta.3/.alpha.V.beta.5 antibodies for diagnosing and
treating immunol. diseases and infection and cancer)
IT 51-43-4D, Epinephrine, analogs 9002-72-6, Growth hormone 11096-26-7,
Erythropoietin
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL
(Biological study); USES (Uses)
(anti-.alpha.V.beta.3/.alpha.V.beta.5 antibodies for diagnosing and
treating immunol. diseases and infection and cancer)

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(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 08:28:26 ON 04 APR 2006)

FILE 'MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 08:28:31 ON 04 APR 2006
L1 7153 S REPTIL?
L2 1799929 S CANCER? OR TUMOR? OR NEOPLAS?
L3 114 S L1 AND L2
L4 232027 S ANTICANCER? OR (ANTI-CANCER?) OR (ANTI-TUMOR) OR ANTITUMOR OR
L5 4 S L4 AND L3
L6 90 S L3 NOT PY>2001
L7 8 S L6 AND (SERUM OR SERA OR SEROLOGICAL)

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 08:36:28 ON 04 APR 2006
L8 4496 S REPTIL?
L9 700570 S CANCER? OR TUMOR? OR NEOPLAS?
L10 221047 S ANTICANCER? OR (ANTI-CANCER?) OR (ANTI-TUMOR) OR ANTITUMOR OR
L11 86 S L8 AND L9
L12 11 S L11 AND L10
L13 0 S L12 NOT PY>2001

=> s snake? or alligator or cayman or gator or crockidile
13148 SNAKE?
883 ALLIGATOR
277 ALLIGATORS
941 ALLIGATOR
(ALLIGATOR OR ALLIGATORS)
135 CAYMAN
5 CAYMANS
137 CAYMAN
(CAYMAN OR CAYMANS)
30 GATOR
1 GATORS
31 GATOR
(GATOR OR GATORS)
0 CROCKIDILE
L14 14194 SNAKE? OR ALLIGATOR OR CAYMAN OR GATOR OR CROCKIDILE

=> s l14 and l8
L15 740 L14 AND L8

=> s l15 and l9
L16 11 L15 AND L9

=> d ibib 1-11

L16 ANSWER 1 OF 11 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:76544 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 138:112401
TITLE: Antitumor activity from alligator serum
INVENTOR(S): Binah, Ofer; Ciechanover, Aaron; Maor, Gila
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Natural Cure Ltd., Israel
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 56 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2003007874	A2	20030130	WO 2002-IL590	20020718
WO 2003007874	A3	20040318		
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
CA 2454345	AA	20030130	CA 2002-2454345	20020718
EP 1435981	A2	20040714	EP 2002-751590	20020718
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, SK				
US 2004247589	A1	20041209	US 2004-761528	20040120

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: IL 2001-144447 A 20010719
WO 2002-IL590 W 20020718

L16 ANSWER 2 OF 11 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:119880 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 132:275115
TITLE: Temperature-dependent sex determination in the American alligator: expression of SF1, WT1 and DAX1 during gonadogenesis
AUTHOR(S): Western, Patrick S.; Harry, Jenny L.; Graves, Jennifer A. Marshall; Sinclair, Andrew H.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Paediatrics and Centre for Hormone Research, University of Melbourne, Royal Children's Hospital, Melbourne, 3052, Australia
SOURCE: Gene (2000), 241(2), 223-232
CODEN: GENED6; ISSN: 0378-1119
PUBLISHER: Elsevier Science B.V.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
REFERENCE COUNT: 34 THERE ARE 34 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L16 ANSWER 3 OF 11 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:592832 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 129:300211
TITLE: Expression of a new RNA-splice isoform of WT1 in

developing kidney-gonadal complexes of the turtle, Trachemys scripta
AUTHOR(S): Spotila, Loretta D.; Hall, Sarah E.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Biochemistry and Molecular Pharmacology, Thomas Jefferson University, Philadelphia, PA, USA
SOURCE: Comparative Biochemistry and Physiology, Part B: Biochemistry & Molecular Biology (1998), 119B(4), 761-767
CODEN: CBPBB8; ISSN: 0305-0491
PUBLISHER: Elsevier Science Inc.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
REFERENCE COUNT: 33 THERE ARE 33 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L16 ANSWER 4 OF 11 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:354512 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 129:26318
TITLE: Comparison of the growth promoting effects of serum transferrins from different animals on mouse mammary tumor cell line GR2H6
AUTHOR(S): Shi, Min; Jing, Nai-He; Feng, You-Min
CORPORATE SOURCE: Shanghai Institute of Biochemistry, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Shanghai, 200031, Peop. Rep. China
SOURCE: Shengwu Huaxue Yu Shengwu Wuli Xuebao (1998), 30(1), 101-103
CODEN: SHWPAU; ISSN: 0582-9879
PUBLISHER: Shanghai Kexue Jishu Chubanshe
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Chinese

L16 ANSWER 5 OF 11 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995:937708 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 124:47164
TITLE: The evolution of WT1 sequence and expression pattern in the vertebrates
AUTHOR(S): Kent, J.; Coriat, A.-M.; Sharpe, P. T.; Hastie, N. D.; van Heyningen, V.
CORPORATE SOURCE: MRC Human Genetics Unit, Western General Hospital, Edinburgh, EH4 2XU, UK
SOURCE: Oncogene (1995), 11(9), 1781-92
CODEN: ONCNES; ISSN: 0950-9232
PUBLISHER: Stockton
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

L16 ANSWER 6 OF 11 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1994:25402 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 120:25402
TITLE: Life-span and cancer: The induction time of tumors in diverse animal species treated with nitrosodiethylamine
AUTHOR(S): Lijinsky, William
CORPORATE SOURCE: DBRA, Natl. Inst. Environ. Health Sci., Research Triangle Park, NC, 22709, USA
SOURCE: Carcinogenesis (1993), 14(11), 2373-5
CODEN: CRNGDP; ISSN: 0143-3334

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

L16 ANSWER 7 OF 11 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1986:567182 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 105:167182
TITLE: Comparative enzymic degradation of H1 subfractions from Syrian hamster tissues
AUTHOR(S): Hrabec, Elzbieta; Plucienniczak, Anna; Panusz, Henryk
CORPORATE SOURCE: Sch. Med., Inst. Physiol. Biochem., Lodz, 90-131, Pol.
SOURCE: Zeitschrift fuer Naturforschung, C: Journal of Biosciences (1986), 41(7-8), 776-80
CODEN: ZNCBDA; ISSN: 0341-0382
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

L16 ANSWER 8 OF 11 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1979:505086 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 91:105086
TITLE: Propagation and characterization of a C-type virus from a rhabdomyosarcoma of a corn snake
AUTHOR(S): Clark, H. F.; Andersen, P. R.; Lunger, P. D.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Wistar Inst. Anat. Biol., Philadelphia, PA, 19104, USA
SOURCE: Journal of General Virology (1979), 43(3), 673-83
CODEN: JGVIAY; ISSN: 0022-1317
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

L16 ANSWER 9 OF 11 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1966:432692 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 65:32692
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 65:6101e-h,6102a
TITLE: Modification of the electrokinetic response of blood platelets to aggregating agents
AUTHOR(S): Hampton, J. R.; Mitchell, J. R. A.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Radcliffe Infirmary Oxford, UK
SOURCE: Nature (London, United Kingdom) (1966), 210(5040), 1000-2
CODEN: NATUAS; ISSN: 0028-0836
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

L16 ANSWER 10 OF 11 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1966:432414 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 65:32414
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 65:6048c-f
TITLE: Cytotoxicities of snake serum. The hemolytic activity of a fraction from snake serum
AUTHOR(S): Aizawa, Ken; Ogawa, Yujiro; Yamaguchi, Yasuo
CORPORATE SOURCE: Nippon Univ., School Med., Tokyo
SOURCE: Nihon University Journal of Medicine (1964), 6(1-4), 97-110
CODEN: NUMDAE; ISSN: 0546-0352
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

L16 ANSWER 11 OF 11 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1965:76358 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 62:76358
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 62:13555b-e
TITLE: Nitrogen containing muscle extracts of the Japanese snake, Natrix tigrina tigrina
AUTHOR(S): Takeda, Junichi
CORPORATE SOURCE: Showa Univ., Tokyo
SOURCE: Journal of Biochemistry (Tokyo, Japan) (1965), 57(1), 1-6
CODEN: JOBIAO; ISSN: 0021-924X
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: German

=> d ibib abs 8

L16 ANSWER 8 OF 11 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1979:505086 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 91:105086
TITLE: Propagation and characterization of a C-type virus from a rhabdomyosarcoma of a corn snake
AUTHOR(S): Clark, H. F.; Andersen, P. R.; Lunger, P. D.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Wistar Inst. Anat. Biol., Philadelphia, PA, 19104, USA
SOURCE: Journal of General Virology (1979), 43(3), 673-83
CODEN: JGVIAY; ISSN: 0022-1317
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB The presence of a C-type virus in tissues of an embryonic rhabdomyosarcoma of a corn snake Elaphe guttata was previously described, based upon electron microscopic observations. A virus, corn snake retrovirus (CSRV) was recovered from the tumor tissue by inoculation of a tissue homogenate on to either the rattlesnake fibroma cell line or early passage cells derived from rattlesnake heart or kidney. Attempts to cultivate the virus in other reptilian cell systems were unsuccessful. The virus was classified as a retrovirus on the basis of electron microscopic observations of fine structure and morphogenesis, and the demonstration of virion-assocd. reverse transcriptase and a buoyant d. of 1.16. Polypeptide anal. of CSRV performed by polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis revealed 5 major polypeptides: 3 had mobility analogous to that of structural polypeptides of viper retrovirus (VRV) but 2 polypeptides, 1 of mol. wt. .apprx.16,000 and a glycoprotein of mol. wt. .apprx.72,000, were unique. Antigenic comparison of CSRV and VRV by agar gel immunodiffusion revealed that CSRV possesses a major determinant which is different to that of VRV. CSRV propagated in rattlesnake fibroma cells was demonstrated to be slowly cytopathic for rattlesnake heart and kidney cells in vitro.

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L16 ANSWER 10 OF 11 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1966:432414 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 65:32414
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 65:6048c-f
TITLE: Cytotoxicities of snake serum. The hemolytic activity of a fraction from snake serum
AUTHOR(S): Aizawa, Ken; Ogawa, Yujiro; Yamaguchi, Yasuo

CORPORATE SOURCE: Nippon Univ., School Med., Tokyo
SOURCE: Nihon University Journal of Medicine (1964), 6(1-4), 97-110
CODEN: NUMDAE; ISSN: 0546-0352
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB cf. CA 65, 1200c. Observations were made of the hemolytic activity of a serum fraction from the striped snake, Elaphe quanrivirgata, employing fractionation by both paper electrophoresis and the cold-EtOH technique of Deutsch (cf. Corcoran, Methods In Medical Research, Chicago: Year Book Pubs., Vol. 5, 1952, 550 pp.) and of Nichol and D. (CA 42, 2637c) with a view towards elucidating the relations between the cytotoxic activities of snake serums against erythrocytes and those against ascites tumor cells of various types and of different origins. In the paper electrophoretic patterns, 5 fractions were recognized corresponding to the positions of albumin and of .alpha.1-, .alpha.2-, .beta.-, and .gamma.-globulin fractions in the human serum paper electrophoretic pattern, although the features of the 2 types of patterns differed. The snake serum fraction corresponding to albumin of human serum was quite low as compared with human serum (27.6 and 48.0 relative %, resp.). Relative percentages for the 4 indicated fractions of human serum were given as 6.8, 7.8, 15.6, and 21.8, resp.; corresponding snake serum relative percentages were 10.8, 11.2, 29.5, and 20.5, resp. However, the hemolytic zone appeared exclusively in the area of snake serum pattern corresponding to that of human serum .gamma.-globulin. Hemolytic activity in the cold-EtOH procedure remained in the ppt. A (1st ppt.), but not in the fraction "sup. to ppt. A" (supernatant soln. to ppt. A) nor in the ppt. B (ppt. resulting from acidification-to pH 4.8-4.9-of ppt. A suspended in cold H2O); ppt. C (prepd. by alkalinization-to pH 7.2-of, and EtOH addn. to, the supernatant soln. to ppt. B) also retained the hemolytic activity of the fractionated snake serum. These facts suggested that ppt. C corresponded to the paper-electrophoretic .gamma.-globulin position of human serum, thus being tentatively identified as the .gamma.-globulin fraction of striped-snake serum. When a 5% suspension of rabbit erythrocytes was sprayed uniformly on the paper electrophoregram, a distinct hemolytic zone appeared in the area of snake serum pattern corresponding to human serum .gamma.-globulin sepd. by paper electrophoresis, normal heterogeneous hemolysis apparently being manifested without any addn. of the proper complement. The hemolytic activity exhibited did not seem to be due to the photodynamic action of fluorescent components, since the fraction capable of hemolyzing seems to differ from other intensely yellow-fluorescing fractions which were incapable of causing hemolysis.

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(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 08:28:26 ON 04 APR 2006)

FILE 'MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 08:28:31 ON 04 APR 2006
L1 7153 S REPTIL?
L2 1799929 S CANCER? OR TUMOR? OR NEOPLAS?
L3 114 S L1 AND L2
L4 232027 S ANTICANCER? OR (ANTI-CANCER?) OR (ANTI-TUMOR) OR ANTITUMOR OR
L5 4 S L4 AND L3
L6 90 S L3 NOT PY>2001
L7 8 S L6 AND (SERUM OR SERA OR SEROLOGICAL)

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 08:36:28 ON 04 APR 2006
L8 4496 S REPTIL?
L9 700570 S CANCER? OR TUMOR? OR NEOPLAS?
L10 221047 S ANTICANCER? OR (ANTI-CANCER?) OR (ANTI-TUMOR) OR ANTITUMOR OR
L11 86 S L8 AND L9
L12 11 S L11 AND L10
L13 0 S L12 NOT PY>2001
L14 14194 S SNAKE? OR ALLIGATOR OR CAYMAN OR GATOR OR CROCKIDILE
L15 740 S L14 AND L8
L16 11 S L15 AND L9

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FILE 'MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 08:28:31 ON 04 APR 2006
L1 7153 S REPTIL?
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L6 90 S L3 NOT PY>2001
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L12 11 S L11 AND L10
L13 0 S L12 NOT PY>2001
L14 14194 S SNAKE? OR ALLIGATOR OR CAYMAN OR GATOR OR CROCKIDILE
L15 740 S L14 AND L8
L16 11 S L15 AND L9

=> s l8 and l10
L17 18 L8 AND L10

=> s l17 not py>2002
3716598 PY>2002
L18 3 L17 NOT PY>2002

=> d ibib 1-3

L18 ANSWER 1 OF 3 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:205712 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 138:234939
TITLE: Antibacterial and anticancer peptides in batrachian skin secretion
AUTHOR(S): Xu, Qiang; Hua, Yuejin; Xu, Bujin; Liu, Xin
CORPORATE SOURCE: Institute of Nuclear-Agricultural Science, Zhejiang University, Hangzhou, 310029, Peop. Rep. China
SOURCE: Dongwuxue Zazhi (2002), 37(2), 73-76
CODEN: TWHCDZ; ISSN: 0250-3263
PUBLISHER: Kexue Chubanshe
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review

LANGUAGE: Chinese

L18 ANSWER 2 OF 3 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:520342 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 129:166199
TITLE: Pharmaceuticals for treatment and prophylaxis of sickness in mammals, birds and reptiles
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Ignatenko Margarita Alekseevna, Russia
SOURCE: Russ. From: Izobreteniya 1997, (29), 210-211.
CODEN: RUXXE7
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Russian
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
RU 2093177	C1	19971020	RU 1997-102758	19970228

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: RU 1997-102758 19970228

L18 ANSWER 3 OF 3 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1990:2932 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 112:2932
TITLE: A common cytolytic region in myotoxins, hemolysins, cardiotoxins and antibacterial peptides
AUTHOR(S): Kini, R. Manjunatha; Evans, Herbert J.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Med. Coll. Virginia, Virginia Commonw. Univ., Richmond, VA, 23298, USA
SOURCE: International Journal of Peptide & Protein Research (1989), 34(4), 277-86
CODEN: IJPPC3; ISSN: 0367-8377
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

=> d abs kwic 3

L18 ANSWER 3 OF 3 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
AB Several proteins and polypeptides of reptilian, amphibian, insect, and microbial origin share a common cytolytic property. However, these cytolysins fulfill different objectives. They provide offensive armament in the case of toxins, but defensive systems in the case of antibacterial peptides. The sequences of several nonenzymic cytolysins and their analogs were compared to identify the structural requirements for cytolytic activity. These cytolysins, although isolated from phylogenetically unrelated organisms, possess the common sequence features of a cationic site flanked by a hydrophobic surface. The presence of such a region apparently confers the cytolytic activity of various cytolysins. The concept of a cytolytic region is strongly supported by the existence of several natural and synthetic analogs of cytolysins and by chem. modification studies of these cytolysins. This prediction provides a new focus for cytolysin research. The understanding of this structure-function relationship should facilitate the design, synthesis, and development of better antibacterial and anticancer peptides.
AB Several proteins and polypeptides of reptilian, amphibian, insect, and microbial origin share a common cytolytic property. However, these cytolysins fulfill different objectives. They provide offensive

armament. . . for cytolysin research. The understanding of this structure-function relationship should facilitate the design, synthesis, and development of better antibacterial and anticancer peptides.

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L18 ANSWER 1 OF 3 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
AB A review on skin secretions of batrachia, action mechanisms and the relationship between the structure and function of antibacterial and anticancer peptides, and the potential application of these peptides.
TI Antibacterial and anticancer peptides in batrachian skin secretion
AB A review on skin secretions of batrachia, action mechanisms and the relationship between the structure and function of antibacterial and anticancer peptides, and the potential application of these peptides.
ST review batrachian antibacterial anticancer peptide
IT Antibiotics
Antitumor agents
Skin
(antibacterial and anticancer peptides in batrachian skin secretion)
IT Peptides, biological studies
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); PRP (Properties); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(antibacterial and anticancer peptides in batrachian skin secretion)
IT Reptilia
(batrachian; antibacterial and anticancer peptides in batrachian skin secretion)

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(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 08:28:26 ON 04 APR 2006)

FILE 'MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 08:28:31 ON 04 APR 2006
L1 7153 S REPTIL?
L2 1799929 S CANCER? OR TUMOR? OR NEOPLAS?
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L4 232027 S ANTICANCER? OR (ANTI-CANCER?) OR (ANTI-TUMOR) OR ANTITUMOR OR
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L6 90 S L3 NOT PY>2001
L7 8 S L6 AND (SERUM OR SERA OR SEROLOGICAL)

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 08:36:28 ON 04 APR 2006
L8 4496 S REPTIL?
L9 700570 S CANCER? OR TUMOR? OR NEOPLAS?
L10 221047 S ANTICANCER? OR (ANTI-CANCER?) OR (ANTI-TUMOR) OR ANTITUMOR OR
L11 86 S L8 AND L9
L12 11 S L11 AND L10
L13 0 S L12 NOT PY>2001
L14 14194 S SNAKE? OR ALLIGATOR OR CAYMAN OR GATOR OR CROCKIDILE
L15 740 S L14 AND L8
L16 11 S L15 AND L9

L17 18 S L8 AND L10
L18 3 S L17 NOT PY>2002

=> s l14 (L) l10
L19 106 L14 (L) L10

=> s l19 not py>2001
4700216 PY>2001
L20 48 L19 NOT PY>2001

=> d ibib 1

L20 ANSWER 1 OF 48 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:885126 CAPLUS
TITLE: Snake poison anti-cancer medicine and its prepn.
INVENTOR(S): Yuliang, Xiong; Wanyu, Wang
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Inst., C.A.S, Peop. Rep. China
SOURCE: Faming Zhuanli Shenqing Gongkai Shuomingshu, No pp. given
CODEN: CNXXEV
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Chinese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
CN 1102570	A	19950517	CN 1993-114644	19931112
CN 1064241	B	20010411		

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: CN 1993-114644 19931112

=> s l20 and (sera or serum or serological)
46073 SERA
9 SERAS
46079 SERA
(SERA OR SERAS)
545829 SERUM
16752 SERUMS
46073 SERA
9 SERAS
570131 SERUM
(SERUM OR SERUMS OR SERA OR SERAS)
5266 SEROLOGICAL
16071 SEROL
2 SEROLS
16073 SEROL
(SEROL OR SEROLS)
19563 SEROLOGICAL
(SEROLOGICAL OR SEROL)
L21 3 L20 AND (SERA OR SERUM OR SEROLOGICAL)

=> d ibib 1-3

L21 ANSWER 1 OF 3 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:90118 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 134:218191
TITLE: In vivo effect of snake phospholipase A2 (crotoxin + cardiotoxin) on serum IL-1.alpha., TNF-.alpha. and IL-1ra level in humans
AUTHOR(S): Costa, Luis A.; Fornari, M. Cecilia; Berardi, Vanina E.; Miles, Horacio A.; Diez, Roberto A.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Onco-Venom Research, School of Medicine (UBA), Buenos Aires, 1426, Argent.
SOURCE: Immunology Letters (2001), 75(2), 137-141
CODEN: IMLED6; ISSN: 0165-2478
PUBLISHER: Elsevier Science Ireland Ltd.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
REFERENCE COUNT: 29 THERE ARE 29 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L21 ANSWER 2 OF 3 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995:569489 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 123:25326
TITLE: Toxicity of the novel animal-derived anticancer agent VRCTC-310: acute and subchronic studies in beagle dogs
AUTHOR(S): DeTolla, Louis J.; Stump, Kyle C.; Russell, Robert; Viskatis, Luis J.; Vidal, Juan G.; Newman, Robert A.; Etcheverry, Martin A.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Medicine (Infectious Diseases), School of Medicine, University of Maryland, Baltimore, MD, USA
SOURCE: Toxicology (1995), 99(1,2), 31-46
CODEN: TXCYAC; ISSN: 0300-483X
PUBLISHER: Elsevier
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

L21 ANSWER 3 OF 3 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1987:60876 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 106:60876
TITLE: Antitumor action of crotalase, a defibrinogenating snake venom enzyme
AUTHOR(S): Markland, Francis S., Jr.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Sch. Med., Univ. South. California, Los Angeles, CA, 90033, USA
SOURCE: Seminars in Thrombosis and Hemostasis (1986), 12(4), 284-90
CODEN: STHMBV; ISSN: 0094-6176
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

=> d abs kwic 2

L21 ANSWER 2 OF 3 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
AB Acute and subchronic toxicities of VRCTC-310, a combination product of the snake venoms crotoxin and cardiotoxin, which has shown antitumor activity in vivo, were studied in Beagle dogs. Single i.m. doses of 0.25, 0.5 and 1.0 mg/kg resulted in dose-dependent local muscular toxicity consisting of myofiber atrophy, interstitial edema and macrophage infiltration. Also, serum aspartic transaminase,

alanine transaminase, and lactic dehydrogenase levels were increased on day 2 after injection, returning to normal values on days 6-8. Local lesions were absent after recovery on day 45. At 2.0 mg/kg, signs of neurotoxicity (ataxia) appeared, in addn. to vomitus, salivation, hematuria and myotoxicity in the tongue and diaphragm on day 8. Local lesions healed with fibrosis at the site of injection on day 45. Administration of fixed (0.025 and 0.05 mg/kg) or escalating (0.025-0.1 mg/kg) daily doses for 30 days also produced local muscular damage, which was absent at day 75. The increases in serum enzyme activities on days 2-4 were independent of the dose schedule and sharply decreased on day 8, despite continuation of treatment. An escalating dose schedule of 0.025-2.0 mg/kg caused local muscle damage at the site of injection on day 31; however, there were no lesions of myotoxicity in the tongue or diaphragm, and no clin. signs of neurotoxicity were obsd. The animals tolerated the subchronic treatment better than the acute one. The return of the serum enzymes to normal values during treatment may be attributed to a decrease of sensitivity to VRCTC-310-mediated myotoxic effects.

AB Acute and subchronic toxicities of VRCTC-310, a combination product of the snake venoms crotoxin and cardiotoxin, which has shown antitumor activity in vivo, were studied in Beagle dogs. Single i.m. doses of 0.25, 0.5 and 1.0 mg/kg resulted in dose-dependent local muscular toxicity consisting of myofiber atrophy, interstitial edema and macrophage infiltration. Also, serum aspartic transaminase, alanine transaminase, and lactic dehydrogenase levels were increased on day 2 after injection, returning to normal values on. . . mg/kg) daily doses for 30 days also produced local muscular damage, which was absent at day 75. The increases in serum enzyme activities on days 2-4 were independent of the dose schedule and sharply decreased on day 8, despite continuation of. . . signs of neurotoxicity were obsd. The animals tolerated the subchronic treatment better than the acute one. The return of the serum enzymes to normal values during treatment may be attributed to a decrease of sensitivity to VRCTC-310-mediated myotoxic effects.

IT 9000-86-6, Alanine transaminase 9000-97-9, Aspartic aminotransferase 9001-60-9, Lactic dehydrogenase
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(antitumor agent VRCTC-310 toxicity in relation to serum levels of)

=> d kiwc 3
'KIWC' IS NOT A VALID FORMAT FOR FILE 'CAPLUS'

The following are valid formats:

ABS --------- GI and AB
ALL --------- BIB, AB, IND, RE
APPS -------- AI, PRAI
BIB --------- AN, plus Bibliographic Data and PI table (default)
CAN --------- List of CA abstract numbers without answer numbers
CBIB -------- AN, plus Compressed Bibliographic Data
CLASS ------- IPC, NCL, ECLA, FTERM
DALL -------- ALL, delimited (end of each field identified)
DMAX -------- MAX, delimited for post-processing
FAM --------- AN, PI and PRAI in table, plus Patent Family data

FBIB -------- AN, BIB, plus Patent FAM
IND --------- Indexing data
IPC --------- International Patent Classifications
MAX --------- ALL, plus Patent FAM, RE
PATS -------- PI, SO
SAM --------- CC, SX, TI, ST, IT
SCAN -------- CC, SX, TI, ST, IT (random display, no answer numbers;
SCAN must be entered on the same line as the DISPLAY,
e.g., D SCAN or DISPLAY SCAN)
STD --------- BIB, CLASS

IABS -------- ABS, indented with text labels
IALL -------- ALL, indented with text labels
IBIB -------- BIB, indented with text labels
IMAX -------- MAX, indented with text labels
ISTD -------- STD, indented with text labels

OBIB -------- AN, plus Bibliographic Data (original)
OIBIB ------- OBIB, indented with text labels

SBIB -------- BIB, no citations
SIBIB ------- IBIB, no citations

HIT --------- Fields containing hit terms
HITIND ------ IC, ICA, ICI, NCL, CC and index field (ST and IT)
containing hit terms
HITRN ------- HIT RN and its text modification
HITSTR ------ HIT RN, its text modification, its CA index name, and
its structure diagram
HITSEQ ------ HIT RN, its text modification, its CA index name, its
structure diagram, plus NTE and SEQ fields
FHITSTR ----- First HIT RN, its text modification, its CA index name, and
its structure diagram
FHITSEQ ----- First HIT RN, its text modification, its CA index name, its
structure diagram, plus NTE and SEQ fields
KWIC -------- Hit term plus 20 words on either side
OCC --------- Number of occurrence of hit term and field in which it occurs

To display a particular field or fields, enter the display field
codes. For a list of the display field codes, enter HELP DFIELDS at
an arrow prompt (=>). Examples of formats include: TI; TI,AU; BIB,ST;
TI,IND; TI,SO. You may specify the format fields in any order and the
information will be displayed in the same order as the format
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All of the formats (except for SAM, SCAN, HIT, HITIND, HITRN, HITSTR,
FHITSTR, HITSEQ, FHITSEQ, KWIC, and OCC) may be used with DISPLAY ACC
to view a specified Accession Number.
ENTER DISPLAY FORMAT (BIB):end

=> d kwic 3

L21 ANSWER 3 OF 3 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
TI Antitumor action of crotalase, a defibrinogenating snake
venom enzyme
AB . . . the venom enzymes. For these studies, solid B16 melanoma was
excised from mice and a cell suspension was prepd. in serum-free

RPMI-1640 medium. Treatment of the cells with crotalase (30 NIH clotting unit/mL) produced a dramatic inhibition of growth after s.c.. . .

=> d his

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 08:28:26 ON 04 APR 2006)

FILE 'MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 08:28:31 ON 04 APR 2006
L1 7153 S REPTIL?
L2 1799929 S CANCER? OR TUMOR? OR NEOPLAS?
L3 114 S L1 AND L2
L4 232027 S ANTICANCER? OR (ANTI-CANCER?) OR (ANTI-TUMOR) OR ANTITUMOR OR
L5 4 S L4 AND L3
L6 90 S L3 NOT PY>2001
L7 8 S L6 AND (SERUM OR SERA OR SEROLOGICAL)

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 08:36:28 ON 04 APR 2006
L8 4496 S REPTIL?
L9 700570 S CANCER? OR TUMOR? OR NEOPLAS?
L10 221047 S ANTICANCER? OR (ANTI-CANCER?) OR (ANTI-TUMOR) OR ANTITUMOR OR
L11 86 S L8 AND L9
L12 11 S L11 AND L10
L13 0 S L12 NOT PY>2001
L14 14194 S SNAKE? OR ALLIGATOR OR CAYMAN OR GATOR OR CROCKIDILE
L15 740 S L14 AND L8
L16 11 S L15 AND L9
L17 18 S L8 AND L10
L18 3 S L17 NOT PY>2002
L19 106 S L14 (L) L10
L20 48 S L19 NOT PY>2001
L21 3 S L20 AND (SERA OR SERUM OR SEROLOGICAL)

=> s l20 and alligator
883 ALLIGATOR
277 ALLIGATORS
941 ALLIGATOR
(ALLIGATOR OR ALLIGATORS)
L22 1 L20 AND ALLIGATOR

=> d ibib

L22 ANSWER 1 OF 1 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1991:226173 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 114:226173
TITLE: Tamoxifen 'sex reverses' alligator embryos at male producing temperature, but is an antiestrogen in female hatchlings
AUTHOR(S): Lance, V. A.; Bogart, M. H.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Cent. Reprod. Endangered Species, Zool. Soc., San Diego, CA, 92112, USA
SOURCE: Experientia (1991), 47(3), 263-6
CODEN: EXPEAM; ISSN: 0014-4754
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

=> s l20 and cayman
135 CAYMAN
5 CAYMANS
137 CAYMAN
(CAYMAN OR CAYMANS)
L23 0 L20 AND CAYMAN

=> s l20 and gator
30 GATOR
1 GATORS
31 GATOR
(GATOR OR GATORS)
L24 0 L20 AND GATOR

=> s l20 and crockidile
0 CROCKIDILE
L25 0 L20 AND CROCKIDILE

=> s l20 and crocodile
309 CROCODILE
146 CROCODILES
373 CROCODILE
(CROCODILE OR CROCODILES)
L26 0 L20 AND CROCODILE

=> s l20 and snake
12027 SNAKE
3022 SNAKES
12861 SNAKE
(SNAKE OR SNAKES)
L27 45 L20 AND SNAKE

=> d ibib 5-10

L27 ANSWER 5 OF 45 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:156216 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 137:241746
TITLE: Suppressive effect of the cytotoxin from Guangxi cobra venom on human ovarian carcinoma cell and cervical carcinoma cell line
AUTHOR(S): She, Shangyang; Lei, Danqing; Wang, Qiuyan; Lin, Faquan; Shu, Yuyan
CORPORATE SOURCE: Snake Venom Research Institute, Guangxi Medical University, Nanning, 530021, Peop. Rep. China
SOURCE: Guangxi Yike Daxue Xuebao (2001), 18(6), 788-790
CODEN: GYDXFJ; ISSN: 1005-930X
PUBLISHER: Guangxi Yike Daxue Xuebao Bianjibu
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Chinese

L27 ANSWER 6 OF 45 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:719507 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 137:5
TITLE: Progress in studies on antitumor effect of snake venom
AUTHOR(S): Li, Jun; Li, Jiesheng; Yang, Weidong
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Biotechnology, Jinan University, Canton,

510632, Peop. Rep. China
SOURCE: Zhongcaoyao (2001), 32(8), 757-759
CODEN: CTYAD8; ISSN: 0253-2670
PUBLISHER: Zhongcaoyao Zazhi Bianjibu
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review
LANGUAGE: Chinese

L27 ANSWER 7 OF 45 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:322986 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 135:102139
TITLE: Rhodostomin, a snake venom disintegrin, inhibits angiogenesis elicited by basic fibroblast growth factor and suppresses tumor growth by a selective .alpha.v.beta.3 blockade of endothelial cells
AUTHOR(S): Yeh, Chia-Hsin; Peng, Hui-Chin; Yang, Rong-Seng; Huang, Tur-Fu
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Pharmacology, College of Medicine, National Taiwan University, Taipei, Taiwan
SOURCE: Molecular Pharmacology (2001), 59(5), 1333-1342
CODEN: MOPMA3; ISSN: 0026-895X
PUBLISHER: American Society for Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
REFERENCE COUNT: 41 THERE ARE 41 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L27 ANSWER 8 OF 45 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:102993 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 135:116689
TITLE: Anti-invasive effect of contortrostatin, a snake venom disintegrin, and TNF-.alpha. on malignant glioma cells
AUTHOR(S): Schmitmeier, Stephanie; Markland, Francis S.; Chen, Thomas C.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Departments of Biochemistry and Molecular Biology, Keck School of Medicine and Norris Comprehensive Cancer Center, University of Southern California, Los Angeles, CA, 90033, USA
SOURCE: Anticancer Research (2000), 20(6B), 4227-4233
CODEN: ANTRD4; ISSN: 0250-7005
PUBLISHER: International Institute of Anticancer Research
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
REFERENCE COUNT: 33 THERE ARE 33 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L27 ANSWER 9 OF 45 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:90118 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 134:218191
TITLE: In vivo effect of snake phospholipase A2 (crotoxin + cardiotoxin) on serum IL-1.alpha., TNF-.alpha. and IL-1ra level in humans
AUTHOR(S): Costa, Luis A.; Fornari, M. Cecilia; Berardi, Vanina E.; Miles, Horacio A.; Diez, Roberto A.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Onco-Venom Research, Schoól of Medicine (UBA), Buenos

Aires, 1426, Argent.
SOURCE: Immunology Letters (2001), 75(2), 137-141
CODEN: IMLED6; ISSN: 0165-2478
PUBLISHER: Elsevier Science Ireland Ltd.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
REFERENCE COUNT: 29 THERE ARE 29 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L27 ANSWER 10 OF 45 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:792836 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 134:86488
TITLE: 5-Substituted N4-Hydroxy-2'-deoxycytidines and Their 5'-Monophosphates: Synthesis, Conformation, Interaction with Tumor Thymidylate Synthase, and in Vitro Antitumor Activity
AUTHOR(S): Felczak, Krzysztof; Miazga, Agnieszka; Poznanski, Jaroslaw; Bretner, Maria; Kulikowski, Tadeusz; Dzik, Jolanta M.; Golos, Barbara; Zielinski, Zbigniew; Ciesla, Joanna; Rode, Wojciech
CORPORATE SOURCE: Institute of Biochemistry and Biophysics, Polish Academy of Sciences, Warsaw, 02-106, Pol.
SOURCE: Journal of Medicinal Chemistry (2000), 43(24), 4647-4656
CODEN: JMCMAR; ISSN: 0022-2623
PUBLISHER: American Chemical Society
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
OTHER SOURCE(S): CASREACT 134:86488
REFERENCE COUNT: 44 THERE ARE 44 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

=> venom
VENOM IS NOT A RECOGNIZED COMMAND
The previous command name entered was not recognized by the system.
For a list of commands available to you in the current file, enter
"HELP COMMANDS" at an arrow prompt (=>).

=> s venom
21793 VENOM
14468 VENOMS
L28 23063 VENOM
(VENOM OR VENOMS)

=> d his

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 08:28:26 ON 04 APR 2006)

FILE 'MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 08:28:31 ON 04 APR 2006
L1 7153 S REPTIL?
L2 1799929 S CANCER? OR TUMOR? OR NEOPLAS?
L3 114 S L1 AND L2
L4 232027 S ANTICANCER? OR (ANTI-CANCER?) OR (ANTI-TUMOR) OR ANTITUMOR OR
L5 4 S L4 AND L3
L6 90 S L3 NOT PY>2001
L7 8 S L6 AND (SERUM OR SERA OR SEROLOGICAL)

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 08:36:28 ON 04 APR 2006
L8 4496 S REPTIL?
L9 700570 S CANCER? OR TUMOR? OR NEOPLAS?
L10 221047 S ANTICANCER? OR (ANTI-CANCER?) OR (ANTI-TUMOR) OR ANTITUMOR OR
L11 86 S L8 AND L9
L12 11 S L11 AND L10
L13 0 S L12 NOT PY>2001
L14 14194 S SNAKE? OR ALLIGATOR OR CAYMAN OR GATOR OR CROCKIDILE
L15 740 S L14 AND L8
L16 11 S L15 AND L9
L17 18 S L8 AND L10
L18 3 S L17 NOT PY>2002
L19 106 S L14 (L) L10
L20 48 S L19 NOT PY>2001
L21 3 S L20 AND (SERA OR SERUM OR SEROLOGICAL)
L22 1 S L20 AND ALLIGATOR
L23 0 S L20 AND CAYMAN
L24 0 S L20 AND GATOR
L25 0 S L20 AND CROCKIDILE
L26 0 S L20 AND CROCODILE
L27 45 S L20 AND SNAKE
L28 23063 S VENOM

=> s l28 not l27
L29 23021 L28 NOT L27

=> s l27 not l28
L30 3 L27 NOT L28

=> d ibib 1-3

L30 ANSWER 1 OF 3 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:885126 CAPLUS
TITLE: Snake poison anti-cancer medicine and its prepn.
INVENTOR(S): Yuliang, Xiong; Wanyu, Wang
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Inst., C.A.S, Peop. Rep. China
SOURCE: Faming Zhuanli Shenqing Gongkai Shuomingshu, No pp. given
CODEN: CNXXEV
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Chinese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
CN 1102570	A	19950517	CN 1993-114644	19931112
CN 1064241	B	20010411		

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: CN 1993-114644 19931112

L30 ANSWER 2 OF 3 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:120862 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 138:126945
TITLE: Compound chinese medicine prepared by using snake medicine Qianshouguanyin for preventing

cancer of lung
INVENTOR(S): Zhao, Yuqing
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Peop. Rep. China
SOURCE: Faming Zhuanli Shenqing Gongkai Shuomingshu, 8 pp.
CODEN: CNXXEV
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Chinese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
CN 1321509	A	20011114	CN 2001-117467	20010426

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: CN 2001-117467 20010426

L30 ANSWER 3 OF 3 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1991:35532 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 114:35532
TITLE: Formosanin-C, an immunomodulator with antitumor activity
AUTHOR(S): Wu, Rong Tsun; Chiang, Hsuch Ching; Fu, Wan Chyung; Chien, Kwang Yu; Chung, Yu Mei; Horng, Lin Yea
CORPORATE SOURCE: Grad. Inst. Microbiol. Immunol., Natl. Yang-Ming Med. Coll., Taipei, Taiwan
SOURCE: International Journal of Immunopharmacology (1990), 12(7), 777-86
CODEN: IJIMDS; ISSN: 0192-0561
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

=> d kwic 1-3

L30 ANSWER 1 OF 3 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
TI Snake poison anti-cancer medicine and its prepn.

L30 ANSWER 2 OF 3 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
TI Compound chinese medicine prepared by using snake medicine Qianshouguanyin for preventing cancer of lung
IT Natural products, pharmaceutical
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(Qianshouguanyin; compd. chinese medicine prepd. by using snake medicine Qianshouguanyin for preventing cancer of lung, and method for prepg. same)
IT Agrimonia pilosa
Antitumor agents
Arctium
Astragalus
Bupleurum
Descurainia sophia
Epimedium sagittatum
Fritillaria
Gynostemma pentaphylla
Liriope
Lung, neoplasm

Oldenlandia diffusa
Panax
Platycodon
Schisandra
Valerianaceae
(compd. chinese medicine prepd. by using snake medicine Qianshouguanyin for preventing cancer of lung, and method for prepg. same)

IT Essential oils
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(compd. chinese medicine prepd. by using snake medicine Qianshouguanyin for preventing cancer of lung, and method for prepg. same)

L30 ANSWER 3 OF 3 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
AB Paris formosana Hayata (Liliaceae) grown in the mountain areas of Taiwan, has been used as a folk remedy for snake bite, and as an anti-inflammatory or antineoplastic agent. The effects of formosanin-C (I), a diosgenin saponin isolated from P. formosana, on immune responses and transplantable murine tumor. . . of 5-fluorouracil against MH-134 mouse hepatoma was potentiated by i.p. treatment with I. These results suggest that I might display antitumor activity in assocn. with modification of the immune system.

=> file pctfull
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS SINCE FILE ENTRY TOTAL SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST 131.47 139.11

DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS) SINCE FILE ENTRY TOTAL SESSION
CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE -5.25 -5.25

FILE 'PCTFULL' ENTERED AT 09:00:06 ON 04 APR 2006
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FILE LAST UPDATED: 03 APR 2006 <20060403/UP>
MOST RECENT UPDATE WEEK: 200611 <200611/EW>

FILE LAST UPDATED (FULLTEXT) 28 MAR 2006 <20060328/UPTX>
MOST RECENT UPDATE WEEK: 200612
FILE COVERS 1978 TO DATE

>>> IMAGES ARE AVAILABLE ONLINE AND FOR EMAIL-PRINTS <<<

>>> NEW IPC8 DATA AND FUNCTIONALITY NOW AVAILABLE IN THIS FILE. SEE HELP CHANGE AND http://www.stn-international.de/stndatabases/details/ipc-reform.html >>>

>>> UPDATING OF BIBLIOGRAPHIC DATA HAS RESUMED <<<

>>> SDI SEARCHES (ALERTS) HAVE RESUMED AND RUN ON 4 WEEKS OF DATA AT A TIME UNTIL PUBLICATION WEEK 2006/12 <<<

=> s reptil?
L31 3353 REPTIL?

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=> s cancer? or tumor? or neoplas?
      76851 CANCER?
      64318 TUMOR?
      22243 NEOPLAS?
L32     95814 CANCER? OR TUMOR? OR NEOPLAS?

=> s snake? or alligator or cayman or gator or crockidile
       3255 SNAKE?
        556 ALLIGATOR
        149 ALLIGATORS
        692 ALLIGATOR
            (ALLIGATOR OR ALLIGATORS)
       1085 CAYMAN
        319 GATOR
         85 GATORS
        402 GATOR
            (GATOR OR GATORS)
          0 CROCKIDILE
L33     5348 SNAKE? OR ALLIGATOR OR CAYMAN OR GATOR OR CROCKIDILE

=> s snake? or alligator or cayman or gator or crocodile
       3255 SNAKE?
        556 ALLIGATOR
        149 ALLIGATORS
        692 ALLIGATOR
            (ALLIGATOR OR ALLIGATORS)
       1085 CAYMAN
        319 GATOR
         85 GATORS
        402 GATOR
            (GATOR OR GATORS)
        184 CROCODILE
         78 CROCODILES
        256 CROCODILE
            (CROCODILE OR CROCODILES)
L34     5516 SNAKE? OR ALLIGATOR OR CAYMAN OR GATOR OR CROCODILE

=> s anticancer? or (anti-cancer?) or (anti-tumor) or antitumor or antineoplastic or (anti-neoplastic)
      14653 ANTICANCER?
     172360 ANTI
        169 ANTIS
     172394 ANTI
            (ANTI OR ANTIS)
      76851 CANCER?
      11652 ANTI-CANCER?
            (ANTI(W)CANCER?)
     172360 ANTI
        169 ANTIS
     172394 ANTI
            (ANTI OR ANTIS)
      54538 TUMOR
      34530 TUMORS
      60380 TUMOR
            (TUMOR OR TUMORS)
       9156 ANTI-TUMOR
            (ANTI(W)TUMOR)
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        8516 ANTITUMOR
          8 ANTITUMORS
        8517 ANTITUMOR
             (ANTITUMOR OR ANTITUMORS)
        5532 ANTINEOPLASTIC
        1033 ANTINEOPLASTICS
        6227 ANTINEOPLASTIC
             (ANTINEOPLASTIC OR ANTINEOPLASTICS)
      172360 ANTI
         169 ANTIS
      172394 ANTI
             (ANTI OR ANTIS)
       14375 NEOPLASTIC
         386 NEOPLASTICS
       14629 NEOPLASTIC
             (NEOPLASTIC OR NEOPLASTICS)
        2762 ANTI-NEOPLASTIC
             (ANTI(W)NEOPLASTIC)
L35     32293 ANTICANCER? OR (ANTI-CANCER?) OR (ANTI-TUMOR) OR ANTITUMOR OR
          ANTINEOPLASTIC OR (ANTI-NEOPLASTIC)

=> d his

   (FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 08:28:26 ON 04 APR 2006)

   FILE 'MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 08:28:31 ON 04 APR 2006
L1       7153 S REPTIL?
L2    1799929 S CANCER? OR TUMOR? OR NEOPLAS?
L3        114 S L1 AND L2
L4     232027 S ANTICANCER? OR (ANTI-CANCER?) OR (ANTI-TUMOR) OR ANTITUMOR OR
L5          4 S L4 AND L3
L6         90 S L3 NOT PY>2001
L7          8 S L6 AND (SERUM OR SERA OR SEROLOGICAL)

   FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 08:36:28 ON 04 APR 2006
L8       4496 S REPTIL?
L9     700570 S CANCER? OR TUMOR? OR NEOPLAS?
L10    221047 S ANTICANCER? OR (ANTI-CANCER?) OR (ANTI-TUMOR) OR ANTITUMOR OR
L11        86 S L8 AND L9
L12        11 S L11 AND L10
L13         0 S L12 NOT PY>2001
L14     14194 S SNAKE? OR ALLIGATOR OR CAYMAN OR GATOR OR CROCKIDILE
L15       740 S L14 AND L8
L16        11 S L15 AND L9
L17        18 S L8 AND L10
L18         3 S L17 NOT PY>2002
L19       106 S L14 (L) L10
L20        48 S L19 NOT PY>2001
L21         3 S L20 AND (SERA OR SERUM OR SEROLOGICAL)
L22         1 S L20 AND ALLIGATOR
L23         0 S L20 AND CAYMAN
L24         0 S L20 AND GATOR
L25         0 S L20 AND CROCKIDILE
L26         0 S L20 AND CROCODILE
L27        45 S L20 AND SNAKE
L28     23063 S VENOM
L29     23021 S L28 NOT L27
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L30 3 S L27 NOT L28

FILE 'PCTFULL' ENTERED AT 09:00:06 ON 04 APR 2006
L31 3353 S REPTIL?
L32 95814 S CANCER? OR TUMOR? OR NEOPLAS?
L33 5348 S SNAKE? OR ALLIGATOR OR CAYMAN OR GATOR OR CROCKIDILE
L34 5516 S SNAKE? OR ALLIGATOR OR CAYMAN OR GATOR OR CROCODILE
L35 32293 S ANTICANCER? OR (ANTI-CANCER?) OR (ANTI-TUMOR) OR ANTITUMOR OR

=> s l31 and l32
L36 2356 L31 AND L32

=> s l36 and l34
L37 279 L36 AND L34

=> s l37 and l35
L38 166 L37 AND L35

=> s l38 not py>2001
481150 PY>2001
L39 24 L38 NOT PY>2001

=> s l39 and (serum or sera or serological)
86892 SERUM
1398 SERUMS
47328 SERA
118352 SERUM
(SERUM OR SERUMS OR SERA)
47328 SERA
45 SERAS
47343 SERA
(SERA OR SERAS)
4735 SEROLOGICAL
90 SEROLOGICALS
4810 SEROLOGICAL
(SEROLOGICAL OR SEROLOGICALS)
L40 23 L39 AND (SERUM OR SERA OR SEROLOGICAL)

=> d ibib 1-10

L40 ANSWER 1 OF 23 PCTFULL COPYRIGHT 2006 Univentio on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001096551 PCTFULL ED 20020826
TITLE (ENGLISH): WHOLE CELL ENGINEERING BY MUTAGENIZING A SUBSTANTIAL PORTION OF A STARTING GENOME, COMBINING MUTATIONS, AND OPTIONALLY REPEATING
TITLE (FRENCH): INGENIERIE CELLULAIRE COMPLETE PAR MUTAGENESE D'UNE PARTIE SUBSTANTIELLE D'UN GENOME DE DEPART, PAR COMBINAISON DE MUTATIONS ET EVENTUELLEMENT REPETITION
INVENTOR(S): SHORT, Jay, M.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): DIVERSA CORPORATION;
SHORT, Jay, M.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
PATENT INFORMATION:

NUMBER	KIND	DATE
WO 2001096551	A2	20011220

DESIGNATED STATES

W: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR
CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EC EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID
IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD
MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL
TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW GH GM KE LS MW
MZ SD SL SZ TZ UG ZW AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM AT BE
CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE TR BF
BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG
APPLICATION INFO.: WO 2001-US19367 A 20010614
PRIORITY INFO.: US 2000-09/594,459 20000614
US 2000-09/677,584 20000930

L40 ANSWER 2 OF 23 PCTFULL COPYRIGHT 2006 Univentio on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001088156 PCTFULL ED 20020826
TITLE (ENGLISH): 33428, A HUMAN METALLOPROTEASE FAMILY MEMBER AND USES THEREOF
TITLE (FRENCH): 33428, MEMBRES DE LA FAMILLE DES METALLOPROTEASES HUMAINES ET UTILISATIONS ASSOCIEES
INVENTOR(S): KAPELLER-LIBERMANN, Rosana;
COOK, William, James;
SILOS-SANTIAGO, Inmaculada
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): MILLENNIUM PHARMACEUTICALS, INC.;
KAPELLER-LIBERMANN, Rosana;
COOK, William, James;
SILOS-SANTIAGO, Inmaculada
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
PATENT INFORMATION:
NUMBER KIND DATE

WO 2001088156 A2 20011122
DESIGNATED STATES
W: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR
CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL
IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG
MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ
TM TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW GH GM KE LS MW MZ
SD SL SZ TZ UG ZW AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM AT BE CH
CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE TR BF BJ
CF CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG
APPLICATION INFO.: WO 2001-US15766 A 20010515
PRIORITY INFO.: US 2000-60/204,160 20000515
US 2000-60/204,159 20000515

L40 ANSWER 3 OF 23 PCTFULL COPYRIGHT 2006 Univentio on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001088155 PCTFULL ED 20020826
TITLE (ENGLISH): 33428, A HUMAN METALLOPROTEASE FAMILY MEMBER AND USES THEREOF
TITLE (FRENCH): 33428, UN NOUVEAU MEMBRE DE LA FAMILLE DES METALLOPROTEASES HUMAINES ET SES UTILISATIONS
INVENTOR(S): KAPELLER-LIBERMANN, Rosana;
COOK, William, James;
SILOS-SANTIAGO, Inmaculada
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): MILLENNIUM PHARMACEUTICALS, INC.;
KAPELLER-LIBERMANN, Rosana;
COOK, William, James;
SILOS-SANTIAGO, Inmaculada
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

PATENT INFORMATION:
NUMBER KIND DATE

WO 2001088155 A2 20011122
DESIGNATED STATES
W: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR
CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EC EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID
IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD
MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL
TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW GH GM KE LS MW
MZ SD SL SZ TZ UG ZW AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM AT BE
CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE TR BF
BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG
APPLICATION INFO.: WO 2001-US15527 A 20010515
PRIORITY INFO.: US 2000-60/204,160 20000515
US 2000-60/204,159 20000515

L40 ANSWER 4 OF 23 PCTFULL COPYRIGHT 2006 Univentio on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001083781 PCTFULL ED 20020826
TITLE (ENGLISH): 14094, A NOVEL HUMAN TRYPSIN FAMILY MEMBER AND USES THEREOF
TITLE (FRENCH): 14094, UN NOUVEAU MEMBRE DANS LA FAMILLE DE LA TRYPSINE HUMAINE ET SON UTILISATION
INVENTOR(S): MEYERS, Rachel;
MACBETH, Kyle, J.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): MILLENNIUM PHARMACEUTICALS, INC.;
MEYERS, Rachel;
MACBETH, Kyle, J.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
PATENT INFORMATION:
NUMBER KIND DATE

WO 2001083781 A2 20011108
DESIGNATED STATES
W: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR
CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL
IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG
MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ
TM TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW GH GM KE LS MW MZ
SD SL SZ TZ UG ZW AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM AT BE CH
CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE TR BF BJ
CF CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG
APPLICATION INFO.: WO 2001-US13903 A 20010430
PRIORITY INFO.: US 2000-60/200,621 20000428
US 2000-09/633,300 20000808

L40 ANSWER 5 OF 23 PCTFULL COPYRIGHT 2006 Univentio on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001072781 PCTFULL ED 20020822
TITLE (ENGLISH): HUMAN GENES AND EXPRESSION PRODUCTS
TITLE (FRENCH): GENES HUMAINS ET PRODUITS D'EXPRESSION GENIQUE XVI
INVENTOR(S): WILLIAMS, Lewis, T.;
ESCOBEDO, Jaime;
INNIS, Michael, A.;
GARCIA, Pablo, Dominguez;
SUDDUTH-KLINGER, Julie;
REINHARD, Christoph;
HE, Zhijun;

RANDAZZO, Filippo;
KENNEDY, Giulia, C.;
POT, David A.;
KASSAM, Altaf;
LAMSON, George;
DRMANAC, Radoje;
CRKVENJAKOV, Radomir;
DICKSON, Mark;
DRMANAC, Snezana;
LABAT, Ivan;
LESHKOWITZ, Dena;
KITA, David;
GARCIA, Veronica;
JONES, Lee, William;
STACHE-CRAIN, Birgit

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): CHIRON CORPORATION;
HYSEQ INC.;
WILLIAMS, Lewis, T.;
ESCOBEDO, Jaime;
INNIS, Michael, A.;
GARCIA, Pablo, Dominguez;
SUDDUTH-KLINGER, Julie;
REINHARD, Christoph;
HE, Zhijun;
RANDAZZO, Filippo;
KENNEDY, Giulia, C.;
POT, David A.;
KASSAM, Altaf;
LAMSON, George;
DRMANAC, Radoje;
CRKVENJAKOV, Radomir;
DICKSON, Mark;
DRMANAC, Snezana;
LABAT, Ivan;
LESHKOWITZ, Dena;
KITA, David;
GARCIA, Veronica;
JONES, Lee, William;
STACHE-CRAIN, Birgit

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

PATENT INFORMATION:

NUMBER	KIND	DATE
WO 2001072781	A2	20011004

DESIGNATED STATES
W: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR
CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL
IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG
MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ
TM TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW GH GM KE LS MW MZ
SD SL SZ TZ UG ZW AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM AT BE CH
CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE TR BF BJ
CF CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG

APPLICATION INFO.: WO 2001-US9952 A 20010327
PRIORITY INFO.: US 2000-60/192,583 20000328

L40 ANSWER 6 OF 23 PCTFULL COPYRIGHT 2006 Univentio on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001055205 PCTFULL ED 20020827
TITLE (ENGLISH): NUCLEIC ACIDS, PROTEINS, AND ANTIBODIES
TITLE (FRENCH): ACIDES NUCLEIQUES, PROTEINES ET ANTICORPS
INVENTOR(S): ROSEN, Craig, A.;
BARASH, Steven, C.;
RUBEN, Steven, M.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): HUMAN GENOME SCIENCES, INC.;
ROSEN, Craig, A.;
BARASH, Steven, C.;
RUBEN, Steven, M.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
PATENT INFORMATION:

NUMBER	KIND	DATE
WO 2001055205	A1	20010802

DESIGNATED STATES
W: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW GH GM KE LS MW MZ SD SL SZ TZ UG ZW AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE TR BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG
APPLICATION INFO.: WO 2001-US1337 A 20010117
PRIORITY INFO.: US 2000-60/179,065 20000131
US 2000-60/180,628 20000204
US 2000-60/184,664 20000224
US 2000-60/186,350 20000302
US 2000-60/189,874 20000316
US 2000-60/190,076 20000317
US 2000-60/198,123 20000418
US 2000-60/205,515 20000519
US 2000-60/209,467 20000607
US 2000-60/214,886 20000628
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US 2000-60/218,290 20000714
US 2000-60/220,963 20000726
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US 2000-60/241,826 20001020
US 2000-60/244,617 20001101
US 2000-60/246,474 20001108

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US 2000-60/249,265 20001117
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US 2000-60/256,719 20001205
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US 2000-60/251,988 20001205
US 2000-60/251,479 20001206
US 2000-60/251,869 20001208
US 2000-60/251,856 20001208
US 2000-60/251,868 20001208
US 2000-60/251,990 20001208
US 2000-60/251,989 20001208
US 2000-60/254,097 20001211
US 2001-60/259,678 20010105

L40 ANSWER 7 OF 23 PCTFULL COPYRIGHT 2006 Univentio on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001054717 PCTFULL ED 20020827
TITLE (ENGLISH): VACCINE COMPOSITION, PROCESS AND METHODS
TITLE (FRENCH): COMPOSITION DE VACCIN, PROCEDE ET METHODES
INVENTOR(S): JIRA, Vic;
JIRATHITICAL, Vichai
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): JIRA, Vic;
JIRATHITICAL, Vichai
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

PATENT INFORMATION:
NUMBER KIND DATE

WO 2001054717 A1 20010802
DESIGNATED STATES
W: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CR CU
CZ DE DK DM DZ EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN
IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK
MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM
TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW GH GM KE LS MW MZ SD
SL SZ TZ UG ZW AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM AT BE CH CY
DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE TR BF BJ CF
CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG
APPLICATION INFO.: WO 2001-US2811 A 20010129
PRIORITY INFO.: US 2000-09/494,607 20000131
US 2000-60/227,520 20000824

L40 ANSWER 8 OF 23 PCTFULL COPYRIGHT 2006 Univentio on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001042451 PCTFULL ED 20020827
TITLE (ENGLISH): FULL-LENGTH HUMAN cDNAs ENCODING POTENTIALLY SECRETED PROTEINS
TITLE (FRENCH): ADNc HUMAINS PLEINE LONGUEUR CODANT POUR DES PROTEINES POTENTIELLEMENT SECRETEES
INVENTOR(S): DUMAS MILNE EDWARDS, Jean-Baptiste;
BOUGUELERET, Lydie;
JOBERT, Severin
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): GENSET;
DUMAS MILNE EDWARDS, Jean-Baptiste;
BOUGUELERET, Lydie;
JOBERT, Severin
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
PATENT INFORMATION:
NUMBER KIND DATE

WO 2001042451 A2 20010614
DESIGNATED STATES
W: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CR CU
CZ DE DK DM DZ EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN
IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK
MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM
TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW GH GM KE LS MW MZ SD
SL SZ TZ UG ZW AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM AT BE CH CY
DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE TR BF BJ CF
CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG
APPLICATION INFO.: WO 2000-IB1938 A 20001207
PRIORITY INFO.: US 1999-60/169,629 19991208
US 2000-60/187,470 20000306

L40 ANSWER 9 OF 23 PCTFULL COPYRIGHT 2006 Univentio on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001012777 PCTFULL ED 20020828
TITLE (ENGLISH): GROWTH DIFFERENTIATION FACTOR-8 NUCLEIC ACID AND POLYPEPTIDE FROM AQUATIC SPECIES, AND TRANSGENIC AQUATIC SPECIES
TITLE (FRENCH): ACIDE NUCLEIQUE ET POLYPEPTIDE DU FACTEUR 8 DE CROISSANCE ET DIFFERENCIATION PROVENANT D'ESPECES AQUATIQUES ET ESPECES AQUATIQUES TRANSGENIQUES
INVENTOR(S): LEE, Se-Jin;

MCPHERRON, Alexandra, C.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): THE JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF MEDICINE
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
PATENT INFORMATION:

NUMBER	KIND	DATE
WO 2001012777	A2	20010222

DESIGNATED STATES
W: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG UZ VN YU ZA ZW GH GM KE LS MW MZ SD SL SZ TZ UG ZW AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG
APPLICATION INFO.: WO 2000-US22884 A 20000817
PRIORITY INFO.: US 1999-09/378,238 19990819

L40 ANSWER 10 OF 23 PCTFULL COPYRIGHT 2006 Univentio on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000073454 PCTFULL ED 20020515
TITLE (ENGLISH): SECRETED AND TRANSMEMBRANE POLYPEPTIDES AND NUCLEIC ACIDS ENCODING THE SAME
TITLE (FRENCH): POLYPEPTIDES TRANSMEMBRANAIRES SECRETES ET ACIDES NUCLEIQUES CODANTS POUR CEUX-CI
INVENTOR(S): ASHKENAZI, Avi, J.;
BAKER, Kevin, P.;
BOTSTEIN, David;
DESNOYERS, Luc;
EATON, Dan, L.;
FERRARA, Napoleone;
FONG, Sherman;
GERBER, Hanspeter;
GERRITSEN, Mary, E.;
GODDARD, Audrey;
GODOWSKI, Paul, J.;
GRIMALDI, Christopher, J.;
GURNEY, Austin, L.;
KLJAVIN, Ivar, J.;
NAPIER, Mary, A.;
PAN, James;
PAONI, Nicholas, F.;
ROY, Margaret, Ann;
STEWART, Timothy, A.;
TUMAS, Daniel;
WATANABE, Colin, K.;
WILLIAMS, P., Mickey;
WOOD, William, I.;
ZHANG, ZeminRP : KRESNAK, Mark, T.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): GENENTECH, INC.;
ASHKENAZI, Avi, J.;
BAKER, Kevin, P.;
BOTSTEIN, David;
DESNOYERS, Luc;
EATON, Dan, L.;
FERRARA, Napoleone;
FONG, Sherman;

GERBER, Hanspeter;
GERRITSEN, Mary, E.;
GODDARD, Audrey;
GODOWSKI, Paul, J.;
GRIMALDI, Christopher, J.;
GURNEY, Austin, L.;
KLJAVIN, Ivar, J.;
NAPIER, Mary, A.;
PAN, James;
PAONI, Nicholas, F.;
ROY, Margaret, Ann;
STEWART, Timothy, A.;
TUMAS, Daniel;
WATANABE, Colin, K.;
WILLIAMS, P., Mickey;
WOOD, William, I.;
ZHANG, Zemin
LANGUAGE OF PUBL.: English
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
PATENT INFORMATION:

NUMBER	KIND	DATE
WO 2000073454	A1	20001207

DESIGNATED STATES
W: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW GH GM KE LS MW SD SL SZ TZ UG ZW AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG
APPLICATION INFO.: WO 2000-US8439 A 20000330
PRIORITY INFO.: US 2000-60/141,037 20000128
US 1999-60/143,048 19990707
US 1999-60/144,758 19990831
US 1999-60/145,698 19990726
US 1999-60/146,222 19990728
US 1999-60/149,396 19990817
US 1999-60/158,663 19991008
US 2000-PCT/US00/00219 20000105
US 2000-PCT/US00/00376 20000106
US 2000-PCT/US00/03565 20000211
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US 2000-PCT/US00/05004 20000224
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US 1999-PCT/US99/21090 19990915
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US 1999-PCT/US99/28301 19991201
US 1999-PCT/US99/28313 19991012
US 1999-PCT/US99/30095 19991216
US 1999-PCT/US99/30911 19991220

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L40 ANSWER 7 OF 23 PCTFULL COPYRIGHT 2006 Univentio on STN
ABEN . . . denatured. The preferred composition is administered across the mucosal surface of a subject suffering or about to suffer from infection, tumor, or immune disease. The composition is administered as a preventive or a therapeutic vaccine.

DETD FIELD OF THE INVENTION
The present invention relates to the therapy and prophylaxis of pathogen-induced infections, tumors,
I 0 and immune disorders. In particular the invention relates to vaccines for oral administration.

. . .
mediated by molecules like antibodies, and cell-mediated reactions, like killer and suppressor cells, to overcome pathogen infection and to effectively treat cancer and immune
disorders of autoimmune and inflammatory nature.

. . .
preferred composition is administered across the mucosal surface or mucus membrane of a subject
suffering or about to suffer from infection, tumor, or immune disease. The composition is administered as a
preventive or a therapeutic vaccine.

. . .
invention is a pharmaceutical composition which depending on the source of base
material can possess either immunomodulatory, antimicrobial, antifungal, antiviral, antiinflammatory or
antitumor activity, as well as the ability to combine such activities.

. . .
of pathogen
the preferred antigen is derived from malignant cells or tissues. Thus, present invention relates to prophylactic
and therapeutic methods of anti-tumor immunization. For example these methods can cross-prime a
mammalian host to natural M11C class I or II restricted tumor antigens with tumor antigen. A primary tumor
or malignant tissue is resected from the patient and a population of tumor or malignant cells are cultured in
vitro. These cultured tumor cells are optionally loaded with an artificial target antigen. The tumor cells are
then inactivated and introduced into the patient. This priming can be simultaneous or subsequent to a direct
immunization of the patient with the same or substantially the same artificial target antigen. This method of
coupled host immunization promotes a tumor specific cell-mediated immune response against multiple,
undefined natural tumor antigens expressed on the unmodified tumor cell surface.

While the preferred vaccine is a multivalent, oral vaccine more specifically- targeted vaccines
consisting of one or few select tumor antigens are also

contemplated. Such tumor associated antigens can
comprise oncofetal antigens, melanoma MPG, melanoma p97, carcinoma Neu
oncogene product, members of
the MAGE family, the BAGE family,. . .

As an anti-tumor agent, the instant composition is
useful in treating solid tumors and malignancies of
lymphoreticular origin. For example, the composition's utility for
treatment of solid tumors includes: cancers
of the head and neck, including squamous cell carcinoma; lung
cancer, including small cell and non-small cell
lung carcinoma; mediastinal tumors; esophageal cancer
, including squarrious cell carcinoma and
adenocarcinoma; pancreatic cancer; cancer of the
hepatobiliary system, including hepatocellular carcinoma,
cholangiocarcinoma, gall bladder carcinoma and biliary tract carcinoma;
small intestinal carcinoma, including
adenocarcinoma, sarcoma, lymphoma and carcinoids; colorectal
cancer, including collon carcinoma and rectal
carcinoma; metastatic carcinoma; cancers of the genitourinary
system, including ovarian cancer, uterine
sarcoma, and renal cell, ureteral, bladder, prostate, urethral, penile,
testicular, vulvar, vaginal, cervical,
endometrial, and fallopian tube carcinoma; breast cancer;
endocrine system cancer; soft tissue sarcomas;
4
malignant mesotheliomas; skin cancer, including squamous cell
carcinoma, basal cell carcinoma and
melanoma; cancer of the central nervous system; malignant bone
tumors; and plasma cell neoplasms.

. . .
elicits a mucosal immune response in a subject in need thereof. When
oral vaccine
composition useful for the treatment of a cancer is
contemplated, such a vaccine composition comprises at
least one denatured cancer antigen derived from a
cancer tissue or a cancer cell. The denatured
cancer antigen
can be derived from a single cancer cell line or from pooled
non-identical cancer cell lines.

. . .
Sarcoma virus (RSV),
Mammalian C-type Murine leuken-da virus (MLV), Feline leukemia virus
(FeLV), simian sarcoma virus (SIS),
B-type viruses like Mouse mammary tumor virus (MMTV), D-type
viruses like Mason-Pfizer monkey virus
(MPMV), Simian AIDS viruses (SRVs), HTLV-BLV group such as Human T-cell
leukemia virus. . .

. . .
by herpes virus type 8,
adult T-cell leukemia caused by HTLV-I retrovirus, or hairy cell
leuken-da caused by HTLV-II, and many
other tumors and leukemias caused by infectious agents and
viruses.

. . .
leukemia, chronic lymphocytic
leukemia, polycythemia vera, Sezary cell leukemia, lymphoma, Hodgkin's

disease, nonmtlodgkin's disease,
multiple myeloma, Waldenstrom's macroglobulinen-da, heavy chain disease,
solid tumors like sarcomas and
carcinomas, fibrosarcoma, myxosarcoma, liposarcoma, chondrosarcoma,
osteogenic sarcoma, chordoma,
angiosarcoma, endotheliosarcoma, lymphangiosarcoma, Kaposi's sarcoma,
lymphangioendotheliosarcoma,
synovioma, mesothelioma, Ewing's tumor, leiomyosarcoma,
rhabdomyosarcoma, colon carcinoma, pancreatic
cancer, breast cancer, ovarian cancer,
prostate cancer, squamous cell carcinoma, basal cell
carcinoma,
adenocarcinoma, sweat gland carcinoma, sebaceous gland carcinoma,
papillary carcinoma, papillary
adenocarcinomas, cystadenocarcinoma, medullary carcinoma, bronchogenic
carcinoma, renal cell carcinoma,
hepatoma, bile duct carcinoma, choriocarcinoma, seminoma, embryonal
carcinoma, Wilms' tumor,
cervical cancer, uterine cancer, testicular
tumor, lung carcinoma, small cell lung carcinoma, bladder
carcinoma, epithelial carcinoma, glioma, astrocytoma, medulloblastoma,
craniopharyngioma, ependymoma,
pinealoma, hemangioblastoma, acoustic neuroma, oligodendroglioma,
meningioma, melanoma,
neuroblastoma,. . .

. . .

asthma, trauma, oxidative stress, nitric oxide-related
inflammatory reaction, cell death or apoptosis, Alzheimer's disease,
Parkinson's disease, neurodegenerative
disease, demyelinating disease, HIV dementia, tumor
angiogenesis, irradiation damage, drug allergy,
ischemia, reperfusion, periodontitis, gingivitis, rhinitis, allergic
conjunctivitis, eczema, anaphylaxis,
restenosis, stroke, congestive heart failure, endometriosis,
atherosclerosis, endosclerosis,. . .

. . .

for example, can be added prior to lyophilization these include but not
limited to hydrolyzed
gelatin, sodium chloride, sodium bicarbonate, human serum
albumin, cysteine, sodium glutamate, chelator,
sugars like sorbitol, mannitol, dulcitol, sucrose, lactose, maltose or
trehalose, and buffers like phosphate or
citrate. The. . .

. . .

as follows; mammals as humans, primates, cattle, pigs,
goats, sheep, horses, rabbits, mice, and rats, birds as chicken,
turkeys, and ostriches, reptiles as turtles and
snakes, and water-living animals like fish, e.g., tuna,
bonito, salmon, shark, trout, and ray, shell fish and
mollusks; whales and dolphins; insects. . .

In general, recombinant retroviruses carrying a vector construct capable
of preventing, inhibiting,
stabilizing or reversing infectious, cancerous or auto-immune
diseases are desirable. More specifically, the
recombinant retroviruses of the present invention are useful for
inducing a specific immune. . .

TNF, GNVCSF, a nonretroviral
viral antigen , e.g. gH, gD, gB or gL or a homologue thereof, pertussis
toxin, and/or a cancer antigen. Such a
19
viral vector may comprise a recombinant chimeric nucleic acid which is
derived from a nucleic acid encoding
a fusion. . .

A fusion polypeptide can also comprise a chemokine and either a
tumor or viral antigen which is
administered as either a protein or nucleic acid vaccine to elicit an
immune response effective in treating
cancer or effective in treating or preventing HIV infection.
Also contemplated is a viral regulation protein or a
viral regulation protein along. . .

Chimeric human
rhinoviruses are particularly advantageous as they are only mildly
pathogenic, have numerous potential
serotypes and can elicit significant mucosal and serum
immunological response.

In case of specifically anti-tumor type vaccine the
composition of the invention in addition to
denatured tumor cells and fragments thereof can also be
enriched with recombinant or naturally derived tumor
antigens like MAGE-1, MAGE-3, MEL-I and peptide fragments thereof; human
chorionic gonadotropin and
peptide fragments thereof; carcinoembryonic antigen and peptide
fragments thereof,. . . antigens and peptide fragments thereof;
prostate-specific membrane antigen and peptide fragments
thereof; squamous cell carcinoma antigen and peptide fragments thereof;
ovarian cancer antigen and peptide
20
fragments thereof; pancreas cancer at sociated antigen and
peptide fragments thereof; Herl/neu and peptide
fragments thereof; gp-100 and peptide fragments thereof; mutant K-ras
proteins and. . .

Other typical carriers and adjuvants include, for example, ion
exchangers, alumina, aluminum
stearate, lecithin, serum proteins, such as human
serum albumin, chitosan, buffer substances such as
phosphates, glycine, sorbic acid, potassium sorbate, partial glyceride
mixtures of saturated vegetable fatty
acids, one or. . .

cellular solid material (red cells, white cells, platelets, and other
circulating
cells or precursors thereof) and liquid form like plasma or
serum, As used herein the term plasma shall
include the serum and plasma portion of blood as well as any
of the protein and components which may be
25
further purified therefrom. Plasma. . .

the onset or progression of, or diagnose the particular condition being treated. In general, an effective amount for treating for example cancer will be that amount required to inhibit mammalian cancer cell proliferation in-situ either directly or indirectly via recruitment of immune cells. When administered to a subject, effective amounts will depend,. . .

www.pbrma.org; www.aphanet.org; www.pjbpubs.co.uk; www.drugbase.co.za; http:Hwww.prescript.com; or http:Hwww.musclerelaxant-medications.com/indexl.htm incorporated herein by way of reference. These active compounds belong to various classes of drugs like antitumor agents, standard cytostatics, antimetabolites, substances that intercalate DNA, inhibitors of topoisomerases, tubulin inhibitors, alkylating agents, compounds that inactivate ribosomes, tyrosine phosphokinase inhibitors,. . .

6. EXAMPLES

EXAMPLE 1. Carbon dioxide process

Whole blood or blood serum or plasma or cell culture medium with pathogen-infected cells present in them are treated with carbon dioxide (CO2) in a pressurized. . .

Woodland, CA) to remove residual Histopaque. After the final wash, PMNC are resuspended in dye-free RPMI 1640 containing 5% fetal bovine serum (Intergen, Purchase, NY). Cultures are incubated at 37 degrees Centigrade in 5% C02. About I to 7 days after inoculation with HIV,. . .

In a similar manner when cancer vaccine is contemplated, instead of fresh tumor cells obtained from a patient one can select appropriate cancer cell line that derived from a cancer type similar to type of tumor that patient is affected. One can select just one cell line or use pooled non-identical cancer cell lines. For example, to treat a patient suffering from a breast cancer one can use either one or a plurality of pooled MCF-7, CAMA-1, SKBR-3, or BT-20 breast tumor cell lines grown by a conventional method. Literally thousands of such cell lines exist and these cell lines are easily obtained from a large number of tumor cell sources, e.g., American Type Culture Collection or ATCC (www.atcc.org) in Manassas Virginia; DCTDC Tumor Repository in Frederick, Maryland; The University of Michigan Breast Cell Line/Tissue Bank and Data Base (http://www.cancer.med.umich.edu/umbnkdb.html); ECACC European Collection of Cell Cultures (http://fuseiv.star.co.uk/camr); DSMZ German Collection of Microorganism and Cell Cultures (www.gbf-braunschweig.de/DSMZ); Fujisaki Cell Center or Japanese Cancer Center (http://ce11bank.nihs.gojp) both in Japan, www.biotech.ist.unige.it/interlab/cldb.htn-d in Italy; ECACC European Collection of Cell Cultures in

Salisbury, Wiltshire, UK (www.camr.org.uk/frame.htm); The National Laboratory. . .

. . .

0.21 2, 20 or 200 microgram of denatured antigen derived from tissues of Rous sarcoma virus
infected mice which display visible tumor mass due to virus infection. Control mice are subcutaneously
immunized in their hind paws with a mixture of native antigen (100. . . mouse. Then, cell suspensions of a single population are prepared and placed (106 cells/well) in a
96-well microplate (Falcon). After adding serum-free culture medium (X-vivo2O, Biowhittaker) and antigen
(final concentration 500 microg/rrd) to each well, the plates are incubated for 3 days under. . .

EXAMPLE 21. Kaposi sarcoma (KS) treatment
Kaposi's sarcoma is malignant disease, i.e., tumor or cancer, that occurs often in AIDS patients. HIV-seropositive patients with biopsy-confirmed KS that progressed over the 2 months before enrollment are. . . open label study for up to I year. The
composition is made from blood of Kaposi sarcoma affected patients or the tumor lesion itself. Doses in some
patients are escalated as deemed necessary by the clinician. Toxicity, tumor response, immunologic and
angiogenic factors, and virologic parameters are assessed on a regular basis. Twenty patients aged 21 to 47
years with. . . in Example I 1. This means that the same composition is useful against
unrelated clinical conditions. Thus composition and method for cancer therapy useful in treating human
patients with tumors to inhibit recurrence and formation of metastases. This will for example comprise
surgically removing tumor tissue from a human cancer patient, reducing the tumor tissue to small fragments,
e.g., powder, denaturing the fragments, formulating into a pill, and administering the vaccine orally into the
human patient for a period of time sufficient, e.g., 5 years, to assure that metastases or cancer does not recur.

CLMEN 20 A process of producing a pharmaceutical composition useful for the treatment or prevention of a pathogen
infection, a tumor, an immune disorder, said process
comprising reducing a tissue derived from a
pathogen-infected animal, a tumor, or an organ affected by the immune disorder.
50
. The process of claim 20 in which the reducing step further includes.
. .

26 The process of claim 20 in which the tissue derived from the pathogen-infected animal, the tumor, or the
organ affected by the immune disorder is propagated in a tissue culture.

. . .

in an amount effective to induce the
systemic immune response.
5 1

. An oral vaccine composition useful for the treatment of a cancer, said vaccine composition comprising at least one denatured cancer antigen derived from a cancer tissue or a cancer cell.

36 The oral vaccine composition of claim 35 wherein at least one denatured cancer antigen is derived from a cancer cell line or from pooled non-identical cancer cell lines.

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L40 ANSWER 11 OF 23 PCTFULL COPYRIGHT 2006 Univentio on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000069900 PCTFULL ED 20020515
TITLE (ENGLISH): PROTECTION OF ENDOGENOUS THERAPEUTIC PEPTIDES FROM PEPTIDASE ACTIVITY THROUGH CONJUGATION TO BLOOD COMPONENTS
TITLE (FRENCH): PROTECTION DE PEPTIDES THERAPEUTIQUES ENDOGENES CONTRE L'ACTIVITE PEPTIDASE PAR CONJUGAISON DE COMPOSANTS SANGUINS
INVENTOR(S): BRIDON, Dominique, P.;
EZRIN, Alan, M.;
MILNER, Peter, G.;
HOLMES, Darren, L.;
THIBAUDEAU, Karen
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): CONJUCHEM, INC.;
BRIDON, Dominique, P.;
EZRIN, Alan, M.;
MILNER, Peter, G.;
HOLMES, Darren, L.;
THIBAUDEAU, Karen
LANGUAGE OF PUBL.: English
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
PATENT INFORMATION:

NUMBER	KIND	DATE
WO 2000069900	A2	20001123

DESIGNATED STATES
W: AE AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CR CU CZ DE DK DM EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW GH GM KE LS MW SD SL SZ TZ UG ZW AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG
APPLICATION INFO.: WO 2000-US13576 A 20000517
PRIORITY INFO.: US 1999-60/134,406 19990517
US 1999-60/153,406 19990910
US 1999-60/159,783 19991015

L40 ANSWER 12 OF 23 PCTFULL COPYRIGHT 2006 Univentio on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000052180 PCTFULL ED 20020515
TITLE (ENGLISH): METHODS FOR GENERATING AND SCREENING NOVEL METABOLIC PATHWAYS
TITLE (FRENCH): PROCEDES UTILISES POUR CREER ET ANALYSER DE NOUVELLES

VOIES METABOLIQUES
INVENTOR(S): PETERSON, Todd, C.;
BRIAN, Paul
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): TERRAGEN DISCOVERY INC.
LANGUAGE OF PUBL.: English
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
PATENT INFORMATION:
NUMBER KIND DATE

WO 2000052180 A1 20000908
DESIGNATED STATES
W: AU CA JP AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC
NL PT SE
APPLICATION INFO.: WO 2000-US5707 A 20000303
PRIORITY INFO.: US 1999-09/263,352 19990305

L40 ANSWER 13 OF 23 PCTFULL COPYRIGHT 2006 Univentio on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000028997 PCTFULL ED 20020515
TITLE (ENGLISH): PHOSPHOLIPASE INHIBITORS FOR THE TREATMENT OF
CANCER
TITLE (FRENCH): INHIBITEURS DE PHOSPHOLIPASE POUR LE TRAITEMENT DU
CANCER
INVENTOR(S): TSENG, Albert, Peng, Sheng;
BROADY, Kevin, William
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): ANALYTICA LTD;
TSENG, Albert, Peng, Sheng;
BROADY, Kevin, William
LANGUAGE OF PUBL.: English
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
PATENT INFORMATION:
NUMBER KIND DATE

WO 2000028997 A1 20000525
DESIGNATED STATES
W: AE AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CR CU CZ DE
DK DM EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE
KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX
NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA
UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW GH GM KE LS MW SD SL SZ TZ UG ZW
AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR
GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GW
ML MR NE SN TD TG
APPLICATION INFO.: WO 1999-AU1004 A 19991112
PRIORITY INFO.: US 1998-60/108,254 19981112

L40 ANSWER 14 OF 23 PCTFULL COPYRIGHT 2006 Univentio on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999063088 PCTFULL ED 20020515
TITLE (ENGLISH): MEMBRANE-BOUND PROTEINS AND NUCLEIC ACIDS ENCODING
THE
SAME
TITLE (FRENCH): PROTEINES MEMBRANAIRES ET ACIDES NUCLEIQUES CODANT CES
PROTEINES
INVENTOR(S): BAKER, Kevin;
CHEN, Jian;
GODDARD, Audrey;
GURNEY, Austin, L.;
SMITH, Victoria;

WATANABE, Colin, K.;
WOOD, William, I.;
YUAN, Jean

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): GENENTECH, INC.;
BAKER, Kevin;
CHEN, Jian;
GODDARD, Audrey;
GURNEY, Austin, L.;
SMITH, Victoria;
WATANABE, Colin, K.;
WOOD, William, I.;
YUAN, Jean

LANGUAGE OF PUBL.: English

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

PATENT INFORMATION:

NUMBER	KIND	DATE
WO 9963088	A2	19991209

DESIGNATED STATES

W: AE AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CU CZ DE DK EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW GH GM KE LS MW SD SL SZ UG ZW AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG

APPLICATION INFO.: WO 1999-US12252 A 19990602

PRIORITY INFO.: US 1998-60/087,607 19980602
US 1998-60/087,609 19980602
US 1998-60/087,759 19980602
US 1998-60/087,827 19980603
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US 1998-60/098,014 19980826
US 1998-60/098,525 19980831
US 1998-60/100,634 19980916
US 1999-60/115,565 19990112

L40 ANSWER 15 OF 23 PCTFULL COPYRIGHT 2006 Univentio on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999060984 PCTFULL ED 20020515
TITLE (ENGLISH): COMPOSITIONS AND METHODS FOR INHIBITING ENDOTHELIAL CELL PROLIFERATION AND REGULATING ANGIOGENESIS USING SERINE PROTEASES
TITLE (FRENCH): COMPOSITIONS ET METHODES D'INHIBITION DE LA .

PROLIFERATION CELLULAIRE ENDOTHELIALE ET DE REGULATION DE L'ANGIOGENESE A L'AIDE DE SERINE-PROTEASES
INVENTOR(S): HOLADAY, John, W.;
FORTIER, Anne, H.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): ENTREMED, INC.
LANGUAGE OF PUBL.: English
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
PATENT INFORMATION:

NUMBER	KIND	DATE
WO 9960984	A2	19991202

DESIGNATED STATES
W: AE AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CU CZ DE DK EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT UA UG UZ VN YU ZA ZW GH GM KE LS MW SD SL SZ UG ZW AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG
APPLICATION INFO.: WO 1999-US11418 A 19990521
PRIORITY INFO.: US 1998-60/086,586 19980522

L40 ANSWER 16 OF 23 PCTFULL COPYRIGHT 2006 Univentio on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998048846 PCTFULL ED 20020514
TITLE (ENGLISH): LIGHT IMAGING CONTRAST AGENTS
TITLE (FRENCH): AGENTS DE CONTRASTE UTILISES DANS DES TECHNIQUES D'IMAGERIE BASEES SUR LA LUMIERE
INVENTOR(S): HOHENSCHUH, Eric;
HENRICHS, Paul, Mark;
BACON, Edward;
DESAI, Vinay, Chandrakant;
McINTIRE, Gregory, Lynn
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): NYCOMED IMAGING AS;
COCKBAIN, Julian, Roderick, Michaelson;
HOHENSCHUH, Eric;
HENRICHS, Paul, Mark;
BACON, Edward;
DESAI, Vinay, Chandrakant;
McINTIRE, Gregory, Lynn
LANGUAGE OF PUBL.: English
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
PATENT INFORMATION:

NUMBER	KIND	DATE
WO 9848846	A1	19981105

DESIGNATED STATES
W: AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CU CZ DE DK EE ES FI GB GE GH GM GW HU ID IL IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT UA UG US UZ VN YU ZW GH GM KE LS MW SD SZ UG ZW AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN ML MR NE SN TD TG
APPLICATION INFO.: WO 1998-GB1248 A 19980429
PRIORITY INFO.: US 1997-8/848,586 19970429
US 1997-8/984,771 19971204
GB 1997-9727124.1 19971222

US 1998-9/035,285 19980305

L40 ANSWER 17 OF 23 PCTFULL COPYRIGHT 2006 Univentio on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998047541 PCTFULL ED 20020514
TITLE (ENGLISH): CONTRAST AGENTS
TITLE (FRENCH): AGENTS DE CONTRASTE
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NAEVESTAD, Anne;
BLACK, Christopher;
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PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): NYCOMED IMAGING AS;
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TOLLESHAUG, Helge
LANGUAGE OF PUBL.: English
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
PATENT INFORMATION:

NUMBER	KIND	DATE
WO 9847541	A1	19981029

DESIGNATED STATES
W: AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CU CZ DE DK EE ES FI GB GE GH GM GW HU ID IL IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT UA UG US UZ VN YU ZW GH GM KE LS MW SD SZ UG ZW AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN ML MR NE SN TD TG
APPLICATION INFO.: WO 1998-GB1197 A 19980424
PRIORITY INFO.: GB 1997-9708265.5 19970424

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ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998017811 PCTFULL ED 20020514
TITLE (ENGLISH): METHODS FOR GENERATING AND SCREENING NOVEL METABOLIC PATHWAYS
TITLE (FRENCH): PROCEDES DE PRODUCTION ET DE SELECTION DE NOUVELLES VOIES METABOLIQUES
INVENTOR(S): PETERSON, Todd, C.;
FOSTER, Lyndon, M.;
BRIAN, Paul
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): CHROMAXOME CORPORATION
LANGUAGE OF PUBL.: English
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
PATENT INFORMATION:

NUMBER	KIND	DATE
WO 9817811	A1	19980430

DESIGNATED STATES
W: AL AM AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CN CU CZ EE GE GH HU ID IL IS JP KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LT LV MD MG MK MN MX NO NZ PL RO RU SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT UA UZ VN YU GH KE LS MW SD SZ UG ZW AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM AT BE CH DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE BF BJ CF CG

CI CM GA GN ML MR NE SN TD TG
APPLICATION INFO.: WO 1997-US19958 A 19971024
PRIORITY INFO.: US 1996-8/738,944 19961024

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ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997038966 PCTFULL ED 20020514
TITLE (ENGLISH): CYTOPROTECTIVE COMPOUNDS
TITLE (FRENCH): COMPOSES CYTOPROTECTEURS
INVENTOR(S): FRANSON, Richard, C.;
OTTENBRITE, Raphael, M.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): VIRGINIA COMMONWEALTH UNIVERSITY
LANGUAGE OF PUBL.: English
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
PATENT INFORMATION:

NUMBER	KIND	DATE
WO 9738966	A2	19971023

DESIGNATED STATES
W: AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CU CZ DE DK EE ES FI GB GE HU IL IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK TJ TM TR TT UA UG UZ VN YU GH KE LS MW SD SZ UG AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM AT BE CH DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN ML MR NE SN TD TG
APPLICATION INFO.: WO 1997-US6283 A 19970415
PRIORITY INFO.: US 1996-8/632,030 19960415

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ACCESSION NUMBER: 1996040737 PCTFULL ED 20020514
TITLE (ENGLISH): REVERSIBLE CYSTEINE PROTEASE INHIBITORS
TITLE (FRENCH): INHIBITEURS REVERSIBLES DE CYSTEINE PROTEASE
INVENTOR(S): KLAUS, Jeffrey, Lee;
RASNICK, David;
PALMER, James, T.;
KUO, Elaine, Yee-Lin
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): ARRIS PHARMACEUTICAL CORPORATION
LANGUAGE OF PUBL.: English
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
PATENT INFORMATION:

NUMBER	KIND	DATE
WO 9640737	A1	19961219

DESIGNATED STATES
W: AL AM AT AU AZ BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CZ DE DK EE ES FI GB GE HU IL IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LK LR LS LT LU LV MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK TJ TM TR TT UA UG UZ VN KE LS MW SD SZ UG AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM AT BE CH DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN ML MR NE SN TD TG
APPLICATION INFO.: WO 1996-US8559 A 19960603
PRIORITY INFO.: US 1995-8/474,993 19950607

=> d kwic 19

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DETD Interleukin-6 stimulates hepatocytes to increase PLA2 secretion many-fold. Interleukin- I and tumor necrosis factor induce PLA2
secretion by endothelial cells and by chondrocytes. Thus, immune cell products directly stimulate the hydrolysis of membrane phospholipids and. . . .

PLA2 is also one of the major toxic components of snake venom. Bites of certain snakes inject venom containing
PLA2 into the wound, causing toxic and inflammatory responses which may be lethal. What is needed are inhibitors of PLA2 which may be administered to recipients of snake bites and bites
of other animals.

. . .

white blood cell reactions
may damage tissue or be involved in mutational changes associated with aging, radiation or chemotherapy injury, the development of cancer, and hyperimmune proliferative disease such as rheumatoid arthritis. In addition, these reactive chemical species can, through oxidation of proteins, enhance the vulnerability of. . .

A previous study by Clay et al. (Third International Congress: Eicosanoids & Other Bioactive Lipids in Cancer, Inflammation, & Radiation Repair, Abstract #162) reported that the product of PLA2 activation, I-acyl lysophospholipid, which affects membrane fluidity, accumulates in stored blood. . .

. . .

oak, poison
sumac; bites of insects including, but not limited to, mosquitos, fire ants, chiggers, ticks, bees, spiders, fleas and flies; bites of reptiles, especially venomous reptiles, amphibians, and other
animals; contact with various animals with venom on their skin such as poisonous frogs; pruritis associated with local dermatologic or. . . in the setting of resuscitation from hypovolemic shock, renal ischemia, myocardial infarction, angina, and cardiac ischen-iia; endothelial inflammation, cardiotoxicity associated with administration of anti-cancer
compositions, inhibition of coronary or cerebral restenosis following angioplastic or other vascular procedures, inhibition of platelet activity, especially in vessels following various procedures such. . .

. . .

compositions of
the present invention through injection, topical, oral, or aerosol administration, for the treatment of inflammation resulting from the bites of insects, reptiles, amphibians, and other animals, especially venomous animals, such as venomous snakes.

It is another object of the present invention to
provide a composition for the treatment of neoplastic disease.

. . .

the compound, the polymers being implanted in the vicinity of where drug delivery is desired, for example, at the site of a tumor. The biodegradable. polymers and their use are described, for example, in detail in Brem et al., J. Neurosurg.

2. Protective effects of PX-13 in Cultured Rat Dorsal Root Ganglion Cells Exposed to Snake Venom and Human Disc PLA
Primary cultures of rat dorsal root ganglion cells were used. Cells were washed 3-times with media to remove serum. 'nen, PX- 13 (20 uM) in HEPES buffer or a buffer control was applied to the cells. After 10 min of. . .

. . .

is cytoprotective in this system to a toxic dose of human disc PLA2. PX-13 also protected against the toxicity induced by purified snake venom PLA2 used in comparable amounts (1-3 umols/min/mg for 60 min),
These and other results support the concept that the high levels of. . .

'Me addition of snake venom PLA2 accelerated the release of both LDH and hemoglobii, at 24 hrs (not shown).

EXAMPLE 23
Treatmentfor Snake Bite
Animal and human recipients of venomous snake bites require rapid treatment to alleviate the toxic inflammatory reactions which may be lethal. The compositions of the present invention are available in. . .

Low molecular weight PLA2 is a major toxic component of snake venoms. In venoms with neurotoxic effects (i.e. cobra venom), this is mediated by a PLA2 which binds to a neuronal cells. Snake venom injuries have 3 components: 1) peripheral and central neurotoxicity (certain venoms), 2) systemic inflammation, including complement activation, and 3) extensive local tissue. . .

The following hypothetical example describes the treatment of a rattlesnake bite occurring several hours before conventional medical treatment with an emergency snakebite kit containing a water-soluble PLA2 antagonist, PX-18, in injectable form.

A patient is bit by a rattlesnake on the upper calf while backpacking above the tree-line in Colorado. He uses his snake bite kit to attempt local suction extraction of venom at the
bite site. He applies a tourniquet proximal to the bite.. . .

. . .

release is described below. Freshly drawn heparinized blood from donors non-medicated for 3 days is diluted 1:5 with PBS containing 1% human serum albumin (diluent). Test drugs are diluted in diluent to 10 times final concentration, and 25]fl per well is added to duplicate. . .

. . .

in sterile polypropylene
12 x 75 ml tubes. Test drugs are added at appropriate concentrations and diluted in saline with 1% human serum

albumin. Control tubes have only oiluent or drug vehicle added.

=> d kwic 21-23

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DETD . . . approach involves presenting whole cells or
organisms that are representative of the causative agent of
the disease. Such agents include bacteria and tumor cell
30 lines.
. . .
of these natural
products are biologically active and at least 100 of these
are currently in use as antibiotics, agrochemicals and anti-
15 cancer agents. The success of this approach of drug
discovery depends heavily on how many compounds enter a
screening program. Typically, pharmaceutical companies
screen. . . of thousands
of natural and synthetic compounds. However, the ratio of
20 novel to previously-discovered compounds has diminished with
time. In screens for anti-cancer agents, for
example, most
of the microbial species which are biologically active may
yield compounds that are already characterized. Partly, this
is due. . .
. . .
such as the actinomycetes, which have been
developed for drug screening and commercial production,
reproducibility and production problems still exist. For
example, the antitumor agent, taxol, is a constituent of the
bark of mature Pacific yew trees, and its supply as a
clinical agent has caused. . .
. . .
another indicator cell type
that contains an assay or is itself a target for the
desirable compound, e.g., pathogens for anti-infectives, or
25 cancer cells for antitumor agents.
High-throughput screening
processes can be used, e.g., macrodroplet sorting,
fluorescence activated cell sorting or magnetic activated
cell sorting, to identify and isolate. . .
. . .
components of an organism. A compound of interest
may have one or more potential therapeutic properties,
including but not limited to antibiotic, antiviral,
antitumor, pharmacological or immunomodulating properties or
be other commercially-valuable chemicals such as pigments. A
20 compound may serve as an agonist or an. . .

10 octalactin A which is a potential anti-cancer
agent with a
molecular structure not previously seen in terrestrial
bacteria (Tapiclas et al. 1991, J Amer Chem Soc, 113:4682-
83); and salinamides. . .
. . .
limited to viruses; bacteria;

25 unicellular eukaryotes, such as yeasts and protozoans; algae; fungi; plants; tunicates; bryozoans; worms; echinoderms; insects; mollusks; fishes; amphibians; reptiles; birds; and mammals. Non-limiting examples of donor organisms are listed in Tables I and II.

forms of exemplary donor organisms
Group Exemplary Genera, Comoounds & Properties
Plants
Algae Digenea simplex (kainic acid, antihelminthic)
Laminaria anqustata (laminine, hypotensive)
Lichens Usnea fasciata (vulpinicacid, antimicrobial; usnic acid, antitumor)
Higher Plants Catharanthus (Vinca alkaloids), Digitalis (cardiac glycosides), Podophyllum (podophyllotoxin), Taxus (taxol), Cephalotaxus (homoharringtonine), Camptotheca (Camptothecin), Artemisia (artemisinin), Coleus (forskolin), Desmodium (K channel agonist)
Protozoa
Dinoflagellates Ptychodiscus brevis (brevitoxin, cardiovascular)
Insects Dolomedes (fishing spider venoms), Epilachna (mexican bean beetle alkaloids)
Bryozoans Bugula neritina (bryostatins, anti cancer)
Molluscs Conus toxins
Sponges Microciona prolifera (ectyonin, antimicrobial) Cryptotethya cryta (D-arabino furanosides)
25 Corals Pseudoterogonia species (Pseudoteracins, anti-inflammatory) Erythropodium (erythrolides, anti-inflammatory) -
Amphibians Dendrobatid frogs (batrachotoxins, pumiliotoxins, histrionicotoxins, and other polyamines)
Reptiles Snake venom toxins
Birds histrionicotoxins, modified carotenoids, retinoids and steroids (Goodwin 1984 in The Biochemistry of the Carotenoids Vol. II, Chapman and Hall, New York, pp. 160-168)
Mammals. . .

Natl Acad Sci, 91:8822-8826; Breuninger et al. 1995, Cancer Res 55:5342-5347, Koepsell EP 0699753). The human mdri multiple drug resistance gene has been functionally expressed in Saccharomyces cerevisiae (Kuchler et al. 1992,. . .

. . .

and generate a signal. The co-
encapsulated indicator cell may be a live target of the
desirable compound, e.g. pathogens for anti-infectives, or
tumor cells for anticancer agents. Any change in
metabolic
25 status of the indicator cells, such as death, or growth
inhibition, constitutes a signal and may. . .

To prepare blank beads, 100mg dry beads was resuspended in iml phosphate buffered saline (PBS). Bovine Serum Albumin 20 (BSA) was added to final concentration of 1mg/ml. Beads were rotated for 4 hrs at room temperature. Beads were pelleted by. . .

CLMEN. . . the cDNA or genomic DNA fragments are derived from 20 bacteria, fungi, algae, lichens, plants, protozoans, metazoans, coelenterates, insects, mollusca, sponges, worms, amphibians, reptiles, tunicates, birds or mammals.

. . .

which the
cDNA or genomic DNA fragments are derived from bacteria,
fungi, algae, lichens, plants, protozoans, metazoans,
10 coelenterates, insects, mollusca, sponges, worms, amphibians,
reptiles, tunicates, birds or mammals.

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DETD . . . residue at the active site
responsible'for proteolysis. Since cysteine proteases have been implicated in
a number of diseases, including arthritis, muscular dystrophy, inflammation,
tumor invasion, glomerulonephritis, malaria, and other
parasite-borne
infections, methods for selectively and irreversibly inactivating them provide
opportunities for new drug candidates. See, for. . .

. . .

in a wide spectrum of diseases characterized by tissue
degradation. Such diseases include, but are not limited to, arthritis, muscular
dystrophy, inflammation, tumor invasion, glomerulonephritis, parasite-borne
infections, Alzheimer's disease, periodontal disease, and cancer metastasis.

. . .

degradation of proteins and. possibly in the activation of some
peptide hormones. Enzymes similar to cathepsins B and L are released from
tumors and may be involved in tumor metastasis.
Cathepsin L is present in
diseased human synovial fluid and transformed tissues. Similarly, the

release of cathepsin B and other lysosomal. . .

. . .

may also be treated with the inhibitors of the present invention. The inhibitors may also be useful in the treatment of certain tumors that produce IL I as an autocrine growth factor and in preventing the cachexia associated with certain tumors. Apoptosis and cell death are also associated with ICE and may be treated with the inhibitors of the present invention.

. . .

the cysteine protease inhibitors of the present invention find use in drug potentiation applications. For example, therapeutic agents such as antibiotics or antitumor drugs can be inactivated through proteolysis by endogeneous cysteine proteases, thus rendering the administered drug less effective or inactive. For example, it has been shown that bleomycin, an antitumor drug, can be hydrolyzed by bleomycin hydrolase, a cysteine protease (see Sebti et al., Cancer Res. January 1991, pages 227-232).

. . .

associated with cysteine proteases. In some disorders, the condition is associated with increased levels of cysteine proteases; for example, arthritis, muscular dystrophy, inflammation, tumor invasion, and glomerulonephritis are all associated with increased levels of cysteine proteases. In other disorders or diseases, the condition is associated with. . .

Specific examples of cysteine protease associated disorders or conditions include, but are not limited to, arthritis, muscular dystrophy, inflammation, tumor invasion, glomerulonephritis, malaria, Alzheimer's disease, disorders associated with autoimmune system breakdowns, periodontal disease, cancer metastasis, trauma, inflammation, gingivitis, leishmaniasis, filariasis, and other bacterial and parasite-borne infections, and others outlined above.

. . .

veterinary applications include, but are not limited to, canine, bovine, feline, porcine, equine, and ovine animals, as well as other domesticated animals including reptiles, such as iguanas, turtles and snakes, birds such as finches and members of the parrot family, rabbits, rodents such as rats, mice, guinea pigs

and hamsters, amphibians, and. . .

The pharmaceutical compositions may also include one or more of the following: carrier proteins such as serum albumin; buffers; fillers such as microcrystalline cellulose, lactose, corn and other starches; binding agents; sweeteners and other flavoring agents; coloring agents; and. . .

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ABEN . . . invention provides a liposome comprising an effective immunoadjuvant amount of a lymphokine such as IL-2. Also provided is an effective antineoplastic amount of IL-2 liposomes in combination with adoptively transferred cells stimulated with anti-CD3 monoclonal antibody plus IL-2.

DETD LIPOSOME IMMUNOADJUVANTS CONTAINING IL-2

Field of the Invention

The present invention concerns liposomes containing an effective immunoadjuvant and/or antineoplastic amount of a lymphokine such as interleukin-2 (IL-2).

Blochem,, supp 128, 12 (1988). IL-2 also facilitates nonspecific tumor killing by activated macrophages, and induction of the lymphokine activated killer (LAK) phenomenon in lymphocytes - See, for example, M. Kalkovsky et. . .

it has exhibited antineoplastic activity in numerous murine tumor models when used alone or in combination with adoptively transferred cells, i.e., cells stimulated with IL-2 that exhibit lymphokine activated killer (LAK). . .

. . .

or in

p

combination with peripheral blood mononuclear cells stimulated with IL-2 in tissue culture media, there has been limited success in human cancer immunotherapy protocols. See R. R, Salup et al., Cancer Immunol. Immunother., 22, 31 (1966); N. Berinstein et al., J. Immunol-r 140r 2839 (1988); A, Rosenberg et al., N. Encl. J. Med.,. . .

. . .

injections of dimethylhydrazine in syngeneic C57BL/6 mice, has been used to evaluate therapeutic efficacy of immunotherapy treatment regimens against hepatic metastases of colon cancer. Significant tumor reduction in this model has been previously achieved with IL-2 activated tumor-infiltrating lymphocytes (TIL), a subpopulation of lymphocytes that infiltrate into growing cancers, in combination with IL-2 and cyclophosphamide. 'See S. A.

Rosenberg et al., Science, 233, 1318 (1986). High doses of IL-2 alone, however, have no significant therapeutic effect on this tumor. Furthermore, a larger number of LAK cells are required to achieve tumor reduction when compared to the

number of TIL cells required. Since expansion of both types of cell cultures is difficult, large numbers. . .

adoptive cells for immunotherapy of cancer and reduced toxicit'v associated with their use. Additionally, improvements in the drug delivery of cytokines such as IL-2 are needed in order to. . .

Brief Description of the Invention

The present invention provides a liposome comprising g
an effective immunoadjuvant and./or antineoplastic amount of 35-5 interleukin-2 (IL-2), The present invention also provides a method to increase the immunoadjuvant and/or antineoplastic efficacy of interleukin-2 by liposomal incorporation, thus yielding an effective vaccine adjuvant or antitumor agent.

a com-Bosition exhibiting a prolonged IL-2 half-life (68 minutes), over that exhibited by free IL-2 (about 4 minutes) in vivo, and increased antitumor ef f .4cacy in a murine pulmonary metastasis model. Sioniticant immunoadjuvant properties of IL-2 liposomes were also demonstrated using either free or alum-adsorbed. . . model antigen. These studies demonstrate the ability of liposome technology to increase the effectiveness of IL-2 and possibly of other cytokines as antineoplastIc agents, and as Immunoadjuvants in immunological compositions such as vaccines.

The present invention also provides an effective treatment of a variety of cancers confined to the perdLtoneum and/or liver using a combination of adoptively transferred 35 cells and liposomes containing an effective antineoplastic amount of IL-2 in vivo These adoptively transf erred cells were previously stimulated with an antibody to a lymphocyte surf ace receptor, such as monoclonal antibodv anti-CD3 r Plus IL-2 (anti-CD3 + IL) in vitro. T-cells in these in vitro cultures develop anticancer activity by a nonspecific [e.g., lymphokine activated killer (LAK)j phenomenon in which the cells are lysed in a non-MHC restricted manner. See. . .

Ochoa et al., Cancer Res,, 49, 963 (1989),
Since T-cell growth is markedly augmented in the presence of monoclonal anti-CD3 antibody and IL-2 r incr'eased immune specificity against the tumor can be obtained using tumor-in-LE.L.1trating lymphocytes or cells obtained after prior
immunization with tumor associated antigens as starting material for ant-i-CD3 -]-- IL-2 stimulated cultures. It has also recentlv been demonstrated that CD3+CD4-CD8- T-cells with the gamma. . . in the 'Dresence
of anti-CD3 + IL
As discussed above, the incorporation of IIJ-2 and liposomes increases the effectiveness of IL-2 as an antineoplastic agent against muri ne pulmonary metastases with or without adoptively transferred immune cells. In another murine model system, the MC-38 colon adenocarcinoma,. . .

. . .

antineoplas t 4 C
amount of adoptively transferred anti-CD3 + IL-2 stimulated cells. As used herein with respect to IL-2, the term effective antineoplastic amount is defined as a pharmaceutical unit dose of the present IL-2 liposome formulation that exhibits a significant reduction in the tumor due to the entrapped IL Also, an effective amount of adoptively transferred cells and IL-2 liposomes is deflned as the number of cells, in combination with a IT
pharmaceutical unit dose of U-2 liposomes, that exhibit a significant reduction in the tumor due to the combined therapy. Generally, the preferred number of cells in the treatment of humans is in the range of about. . . units per m2 body surface area per
day. However, if the therapeutic dose could be administered directly to the source of the tumor,, the amount of IL-2 administered could be within the range of 1 X 106 to 10 X 106 units per m2 body. . .

. . .

acceptable
amount of liquid vehicle, The route of the injection may be systemic, i.e., intravenous or subcutaneous, or local in relation to the tumor. Local injection includes, for example, injection.into the tumor directiyf intralymphatic, into a body cavity containing the tumor, or into the arterial bed or blood supply of the tumor. For example, for humans with hepatic tumors, the administration might be an intravenous or intraperitoneal injection, or by catheter directlv into the hepatic artery.

. . .

nephrotoxicity are
associated with liposomes containing doxorubicin and cisplatin, respectively, as compared to the free forms of the drugs. See Rahman et al., Cancer Res., 42, 1617 (1982); and Forssen et al., Cancer Res., 43, 546 (1983).

. . .

The antigen itself may be in the form or purified or partially purified antigen derived from bacteria, parasites, viruses, or rickettsia, or tumor antigen, or the anzigen may I
.be an allergen such as Dollens, dusts, danders, or extracts 35: of the same, or the antigen may be in the form of a poison or a venom de]4 ed from poisonous insects or reptiles, The antigen may also be a polysaccharide or synthetic polype-otide obtained by solid phase synthesis or by the techniques of recombinant DNA. in. . .

. . .

distemper,
and the like; from rickettsiae as epidemic and endemic typhus or other members of the spotted fever group; from various spider and snake venoms or any of the known allergens such as ragweed, house dust, pollen extracts, grass pollens, and the like. Additional antigens of. . . associated with Lyme disease, malaria (plasmodium
falciparum and plasmodium vivax) , shistomiasis, leshmeni asis,

cysticercosis (tapeworms), and flukes, or the like; and from tumor antiaens derived from lung cancer, colon cancer,
melanoma, and neuroblastoma.

Immunol,, 138, 2728 (1987); P. Y.. Anderson et al., Cancer Immuncl. and Immunother, . 27 r 82 (19 88) ; A. C. Ochoa, et al.

Cancer Res., 49t 963 (1989); and P. M. Anderson, et al., j.

. . .

the combination of anti-CD3 + IL-;2 generally expand about 10 to 100 times more qui ckly than cultures stimulated with IL-2 alone. Furthermore,, antitumor activity has been demonstrated in vivo, in the pulmonary metastatic model using MCA 106 sarcoma. However, when these anti-CD3 + IL-2 activated. . .

. . .

by
-Hoffmann-LaRoche (Nutley, NJ) with specific activity of 1.5 x 1 07units/mg. Studies were done both with IL-2 containing Mg/l X 106 Ml
human serum albumin (HSA) carrier (25 IL-2) and
5 carrier free IL An aqueous solution of IL-2 in Hank's Balanced Salt Solution (HBSS) was. . .

. . .

subcutaneous IL-2 liposomes in
C57BL/6 mice was 68 minutes compared to 4 minutes for the free druc. IL-2 was detectable in the serum of mice 72 hours after a sinale subcutaneous (sc) injection of 250,000 units of IL-2 1.4posomes, whereas free drug could not be. . .

-19 -
Exam-Dle 4
Antitumor Activity of IL-2 in LiDosomes
When the in vivo antitumor activity of IL-2 liposomes against MCA 106 sarcoma pulmonary metastases was 5: evaluated using the intraperitoneal (ip) route in C57BL/6 mice,, no therapeutic effect was seen, However., cure was achieved by local in Jection of IL-2 liposomes into subcutaneous tumor. Therefore, the efficacy of local [intrapleural/intrathoracic (itx)] IL-2 given as a free or' liposomal formulation against pulmona=f metastases was evaluated.

. . .

105 MCA 106 sarcoma cells in 0.4 cc Hank's Balanced Salt Solution (HBSS). On days 5, 6, and 7 af ter tumor inoculation, the mice received ether anesthesia and therapeutic injections of IL-2 by the following routes.

. . .

injection of 5 LCA 106 sarcoma cells in 0.4 cc Hank's Balanced Salt Solution (HBSS). On days 5, 6, and 7 after tumor inoculation, the mice received ether anesthesia and therapeutic injections of IL-2 by the local itx route using free or liposomal IL-2 formulations.

Table 4
Antitumor Effect of Local IL-2

Li-Posomes on Pulmonary Metastases
ExDeriment I
Davs Survival
IL-2 Dose/ b
Treatment Schedule Median P
Empty liposomes ..... 18 ...

C57BL/6 mice were treated with
10,000 units local intrathoracic (itx) IL-2 as free or
linosome formulation on days 6, and 7 after tumor
inoculation. On day 61 twenty million cells were
administered itx with the IL-2 formulations.

to the control (no therapy) group
Finally, an experiment was conducted to determine the
dose response of IL Groups of 10 C57BL/G tumor bearing
mice were treated once per day for 5 consecutive days with
various doses of IL-2 using itx free IL-2 or itx liposome
IL-2 formulations on davs 4-8 after iv MCA-106 sarcoma tumor
inoculation. The results are reported in Table 7. These
results demonstrate both a dose response eff-ec-. and
superiority oIL IL-2 in 1.4posomes compared. . .

Sera from positive and negative control. mice or
rabbits or from animals to be tested were diluted in
NFDM/DPBS (3 g NonFat Dry Milk/100 ml phosphate buffered
saline plus 5 pl of 0.1% Thimersol solution/ml of NFDM/DPES
solution) and 100 pl of the diluted serum was added to each
o
well. Incubation time was 1 hour at 37 C (IgG) and 2 hours
at 370C (IgM) The serum samples were removed from the wells
which were then washed ten times with DPBS.

Table 8
Rabbit Immunization Protocol
Rabbit No. Dosaae form
318 2 Lf alum adsorbed TT + 200,000 units of
IL-2 liposomes
112 2 Lf alum. . . HBSS
The rabbits were bled at days 56 and 70 to assay for
the level and durability of the antibody response. The serum
was diluted 1:80 with NFDM/DPBS and assayed via the ELISA
procedure described hereinabove. The results of the assay,
indicating a high and durable. . .

day 0, 7, and 21, ,
Each hind footpad was injected with 0.05 cc after anesthesia
with 1.2 mg pentobarbital. On day 33, serum was obtained
from 5 mice and anti-HIV titers were determined using the
Genet'Lc Systems EIA kit. Cellular immune responses to HIV
antigens were. . .

HBSS (none 1. 0.163 0 0
5 IL-2 1.4rosomes I.Gio 0.314 <O.CCi
10-ptical density at 450 nm, on Genetic Systems plate reader.
Serum
15 samples of individual mice were diluted 1:75 prior to determirlation

of
V antibodies using Genetic Systems enzyme immunoassay
s-oec .-Fic anti-HT
(EIA)
bStudent's unDaired. . . tissue culture media consisting
of RPMI 1640 supplement (GIBCO, Grand Island, NY) with 25 m.L1
HEPES, 2 mM L-glutamine, 5% fetal calf serum, 100 units per
r,l penicillin, 100 micrograms per ml streptomycin, 10 m.M
nonessential amino acids, 10 mh sodium pyruvate (GIBCO, Grand
Island, NY). . .

. . .

5, 7, and 9 and administered,
i,e. , adoptively transferred,, using the intraperi-coneal route
in a volume of 0.2 cc for each tumor bearing mouse. These
mice had previously received intrasplenic injections of 0.5
x 1 06 MC-38 colon adenocarcinoma cells on day 0 and. . . once per
day
(doses ranging from 10,000 to 50,000 units) in 0.2 cc ip on
days 3 through 7. Eleven days after tumor inoculation, the
mice were evaluated for the presence of liver nietastases by
4 C
injection of the superiOr mesenter] vein with india ink-. . .

. . .

bearing MC-38 he- metastases
were treated with 5 X 107 ant--L-CD3 + IL-2 cells in on days 3,
5, and 7 after tumor inoculation. Rice also received 'LrL-/-'
in linosomes in once per day on days 3 through 7 in d6sages
as shown above.

Thus, the entra=ent of IL-2 liposomes results in
a composIt-ion with both significant antitumor and adjuvant-
efficacv, Since numerous recombinant cytoki,.nes other than
IL-2 are available, similar approaches using liposomes could
CZ ossibly be utilized to increase the therapeutic usefulness
p
of immune response modifying agents in both cancer and
vaccine research.

CLMEN 3 A method to increase the antineoplastic ef ficacy of
interleukin-2 (IL-2) comprising incorporating an
effective antineoplastic amount of IL-2 into a lipcsome.

6 An antineoplastic treatment for metasteses' comprising
administering in vivo, an effective amount of adoptively
transferred cells and IL-2 liposomes, said cells having
been stimulated with. . .

=> d his

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 08:28:26 ON 04 APR 2006)

FILE 'MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 08:28:31 ON 04 APR 2006
L1 7153 S REPTIL?
L2 1799929 S CANCER? OR TUMOR? OR NEOPLAS?
L3 114 S L1 AND L2
L4 232027 S ANTICANCER? OR (ANTI-CANCER?) OR (ANTI-TUMOR) OR ANTITUMOR OR

L5 4 S L4 AND L3
L6 90 S L3 NOT PY>2001
L7 8 S L6 AND (SERUM OR SERA OR SEROLOGICAL)

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 08:36:28 ON 04 APR 2006
L8 4496 S REPTIL?
L9 700570 S CANCER? OR TUMOR? OR NEOPLAS?
L10 221047 S ANTICANCER? OR (ANTI-CANCER?) OR (ANTI-TUMOR) OR ANTITUMOR OR
L11 86 S L8 AND L9
L12 11 S L11 AND L10
L13 0 S L12 NOT PY>2001
L14 14194 S SNAKE? OR ALLIGATOR OR CAYMAN OR GATOR OR CROCKIDILE
L15 740 S L14 AND L8
L16 11 S L15 AND L9
L17 18 S L8 AND L10
L18 3 S L17 NOT PY>2002
L19 106 S L14 (L) L10
L20 48 S L19 NOT PY>2001
L21 3 S L20 AND (SERA OR SERUM OR SEROLOGICAL)
L22 1 S L20 AND ALLIGATOR
L23 0 S L20 AND CAYMAN
L24 0 S L20 AND GATOR
L25 0 S L20 AND CROCKIDILE
L26 0 S L20 AND CROCODILE
L27 45 S L20 AND SNAKE
L28 23063 S VENOM
L29 23021 S L28 NOT L27
L30 3 S L27 NOT L28

FILE 'PCTFULL' ENTERED AT 09:00:06 ON 04 APR 2006
L31 3353 S REPTIL?
L32 95814 S CANCER? OR TUMOR? OR NEOPLAS?
L33 5348 S SNAKE? OR ALLIGATOR OR CAYMAN OR GATOR OR CROCKIDILE
L34 5516 S SNAKE? OR ALLIGATOR OR CAYMAN OR GATOR OR CROCODILE
L35 32293 S ANTICANCER? OR (ANTI-CANCER?) OR (ANTI-TUMOR) OR ANTITUMOR OR
L36 2356 S L31 AND L32
L37 279 S L36 AND L34
L38 166 S L37 AND L35
L39 24 S L38 NOT PY>2001
L40 23 S L39 AND (SERUM OR SERA OR SEROLOGICAL)

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=> s reptil?
L41 609 REPTIL?

=> s cancer? or tumor? or neoplas?
15648 CANCER?
13267 TUMOR?
2388 NEOPLAS?
L42 25496 CANCER? OR TUMOR? OR NEOPLAS?

=> s snake? or alligator or cayman or gator or crocodile
1248 SNAKE?
161 ALLIGATOR
46 ALLIGATORS
176 ALLIGATOR
(ALLIGATOR OR ALLIGATORS)
56 CAYMAN
1 CAYMANS
56 CAYMAN
(CAYMAN OR CAYMANS)
11 GATOR
49 CROCODILE
31 CROCODILES
69 CROCODILE
(CROCODILE OR CROCODILES)
L43 1538 SNAKE? OR ALLIGATOR OR CAYMAN OR GATOR OR CROCODILE

=> s anticancer? or (anti-cancer?) or (anti-tumor) or antitumor or antineoplastic or (anti-neoplastic)
1050 ANTICANCER?
26135 ANTI
10 ANTIS
26141 ANTI
(ANTI OR ANTIS)
15648 CANCER?
460 ANTI-CANCER?
(ANTI(W)CANCER?)
26135 ANTI
10 ANTIS
26141 ANTI
(ANTI OR ANTIS)
10679 TUMOR
5078 TUMORS
12447 TUMOR
(TUMOR OR TUMORS)
513 ANTI-TUMOR
(ANTI(W)TUMOR)
1409 ANTITUMOR
470 ANTINEOPLASTIC
15 ANTINEOPLASTICS
479 ANTINEOPLASTIC
(ANTINEOPLASTIC OR ANTINEOPLASTICS)

26135 ANTI
10 ANTIS
26141 ANTI
(ANTI OR ANTIS)
1363 NEOPLASTIC
60 ANTI-NEOPLASTIC
(ANTI(W)NEOPLASTIC)
L44 3567 ANTICANCER? OR (ANTI-CANCER?) OR (ANTI-TUMOR) OR ANTITUMOR OR ANTINEOPLASTIC OR (ANTI-NEOPLASTIC)

=> s l41 and l42
L45 3 L41 AND L42

=> d ibib 1-3

L45 ANSWER 1 OF 3 DISSABS COPYRIGHT (C) 2006 ProQuest Information and Learning Company; All Rights Reserved on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:33727 DISSABS Order Number: AAI3069025
TITLE: The role of herpesviruses in marine turtle diseases
AUTHOR: Coberley, Sadie Shea [Ph.D.]; Klein, Paul A. [adviser]; Condit, Richard C. [adviser]
CORPORATE SOURCE: University of Florida (0070)
SOURCE: Dissertation Abstracts International, (2002) Vol. 63, No. 10B, p. 4578. Order No.: AAI3069025. 208 pages.
ISBN: 0-493-88977-9.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Dissertation
FILE SEGMENT: DAI
LANGUAGE: English

L45 ANSWER 2 OF 3 DISSABS COPYRIGHT (C) 2006 ProQuest Information and Learning Company; All Rights Reserved on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 96:38846 DISSABS Order Number: AAI9618703
TITLE: THE ETIOLOGY AND PATHOGENESIS OF GREEN TURTLE FIBROPAPILLOMATOSIS (CHELONIA MYDAS)
AUTHOR: HERBST, LAWRENCE HENRY [PH.D.]; KLEIN, PAUL A. [advisor]
CORPORATE SOURCE: UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA (0070)
SOURCE: Dissertation Abstracts International, (1995) Vol. 57, No. 2B, p. 784. Order No.: AAI9618703. 284 pages.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Dissertation
FILE SEGMENT: DAI
LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19960708
Last Updated on STN: 19960708

L45 ANSWER 3 OF 3 DISSABS COPYRIGHT (C) 2006 ProQuest Information and Learning Company; All Rights Reserved on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 93:6555 DISSABS Order Number: AAR9300093
TITLE: UNCONSCIOUS COMMUNICATION: PSYCHOBIOLOGICAL STUDY OF EIGHT CANCER PATIENTS
AUTHOR: STANTON, CAROL MORONE [PH.D.]; DAVIDSON, DOUGLAS [advisor]
CORPORATE SOURCE: THE UNION INSTITUTE (1033)
SOURCE: Dissertation Abstracts International, (1992) Vol. 53, No. 9B, p. 4999. Order No.: AAR9300093. 303 pages.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Dissertation
FILE SEGMENT: DAI
LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19930222

Last Updated on STN: 19930222

=> d kwic 2

L45 ANSWER 2 OF 3 DISSABS COPYRIGHT (C) 2006 ProQuest Information and Learning Company; All Rights Reserved on STN

AB . . . mydas worldwide. This project attempted to characterize the etiology and to describe the pathogenesis of GTFP. Transmission studies showed that tumors could be induced in recipient turtles by inoculation with twice frozen and thawed cell-free homogenates prepared from spontaneous tumors. Tumors were not induced by inoculation with intact spirorchid ova nor were spirorchid ova found in any experimentally induced tumors. Oncogenicity of tumor homogenates passed through 0.45 μm but not 0.2 μm filters, and was destroyed by chloroform. Some spontaneous and experimentally induced tumors had epidermal eosinophilic intranuclear inclusions, which contained herpesvirus-like particles. Attempts to culture this virus on 2 reptilian cell lines were unsuccessful. Particles resembling herpesvirus were found in pooled isopycnic gradient fractions of one transmission-positive tumor preparation, but were not tumorigenic. Green turtle antibody class-specific monoclonal antibodies, developed for the detection of turtle antibody responses to putative GTFP agents, were used with a proven herpesvirus-specific turtle antiserum, to demonstrate herpesvirus antigens in spontaneous and induced tumors. Tissue sections containing herpesvirus were also used to screen plasma samples for antibody reactivity to herpesvirus antigens by immunohistochemistry. Antibody. . . reactivity to spirorchid trematodes was not associated with clinical GTFP. The transformed phenotype of GTFP-derived fibroblast cultures was demonstrated using tumorigenicity assays and preliminary studies showed differences in mRNA expression between matched pairs of normal skin- and GTFP-derived cell lines. Although. . . virus, or demonstration of herpesviral gene sequences among these differentially expressed messages in GTFP cell lines and in transmission positive tumor homogenates, that can transform normal fibroblasts to the tumorigenic phenotype.

=> d his

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 08:28:26 ON 04 APR 2006)

FILE 'MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 08:28:31 ON 04 APR 2006

L1 7153 S REPTIL?
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L5 4 S L4 AND L3
L6 90 S L3 NOT PY>2001
L7 8 S L6 AND (SERUM OR SERA OR SEROLOGICAL)

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 08:36:28 ON 04 APR 2006

L8 4496 S REPTIL?
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L12 11 S L11 AND L10

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L17 18 S L8 AND L10
L18 3 S L17 NOT PY>2002
L19 106 S L14 (L) L10
L20 48 S L19 NOT PY>2001
L21 3 S L20 AND (SERA OR SERUM OR SEROLOGICAL)
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L24 0 S L20 AND GATOR
L25 0 S L20 AND CROCKIDILE
L26 0 S L20 AND CROCODILE
L27 45 S L20 AND SNAKE
L28 23063 S VENOM
L29 23021 S L28 NOT L27
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L35 32293 S ANTICANCER? OR (ANTI-CANCER?) OR (ANTI-TUMOR) OR ANTITUMOR OR
L36 2356 S L31 AND L32
L37 279 S L36 AND L34
L38 166 S L37 AND L35
L39 24 S L38 NOT PY>2001
L40 23 S L39 AND (SERUM OR SERA OR SEROLOGICAL)

FILE 'DISSABS' ENTERED AT 09:07:26 ON 04 APR 2006
L41 609 S REPTIL?
L42 25496 S CANCER? OR TUMOR? OR NEOPLAS?
L43 1538 S SNAKE? OR ALLIGATOR OR CAYMAN OR GATOR OR CROCODILE
L44 3567 S ANTICANCER? OR (ANTI-CANCER?) OR (ANTI-TUMOR) OR ANTITUMOR OR
L45 3 S L41 AND L42

=> s l41 and l44
L46 0 L41 AND L44

=> s l43 and l44
L47 1 L43 AND L44

=> d ibib

L47 ANSWER 1 OF 1 DISSABS COPYRIGHT (C) 2006 ProQuest Information and Learning Company; All Rights Reserved on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:22032 DISSABS Order Number: AAI9943454
TITLE: Inhibitor binding to matrix metalloproteinases
AUTHOR: Botos, Istvan [Ph.D.]; Meyer, Edgar F. [adviser]
CORPORATE SOURCE: Texas A&M University (0803)
SOURCE: Dissertation Abstracts International, (1999) Vol. 60, No. 9B, p. 4582. Order No.: AAI9943454. 93 pages.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Dissertation
FILE SEGMENT: DAI
LANGUAGE: English

CCESSION NUMBER: 2002:24234 DISSABS Order Number: AAI1406287
TITLE: Efficient purification and characterization of gray woodrat (Neotoma micropus) serum for the production of monoclonal antibodies
AUTHOR: Garcia-Prieto, Celia [M.S.]; Perez, John C. [adviser]
CORPORATE SOURCE: Texas A&M University - Kingsville (1187)
SOURCE: Masters Abstracts International, (2001) Vol. 40, No. 2, p. 392. Order No.: AAI1406287. 89 pages.
ISBN: 0-493-37930-4.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Dissertation
FILE SEGMENT: MAI
LANGUAGE: English

ACCESSION NUMBER:	74005380 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER:	PubMed ID: 4200501
TITLE:	Immunobiological entity of human leukemia reproduced in cayman.
AUTHOR:	Kwapinski J B
SOURCE:	Oncology, (1973) Vol. 27, No. 6, pp. 543-9. Journal code: 0135054. ISSN: 0030-2414.
PUB. COUNTRY:	Switzerland
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE:	English
FILE SEGMENT:	Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH:	197312
ENTRY DATE:	Entered STN: 19900310 Last Updated on STN: 19900310 Entered Medline: 19731212

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:885126 CAPLUS
TITLE: **Snake** poison **anti-cancer** medicine and its preparation
INVENTOR(S): Yuliang, Xiong; Wanyu, Wang
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Inst., C.A.S, Peop. Rep. China
SOURCE: Faming Zhuanli Shenqing Gongkai Shuomingshu, No pp. given
CODEN: CNXXEV
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Chinese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
CN 1102570	A	19950517	CN 1993-114644	19931112
CN 1064241	B	20010411		
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			CN 1993-114644	19931112

L30 ANSWER 2 OF 3 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:120862 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 138:126945
TITLE: Compound chinese medicine prepared by using **snake** medicine Qianshouguanyin for preventing cancer of lung
INVENTOR(S): Zhao, Yuqing
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Peop. Rep. China
SOURCE: Faming Zhuanli Shenqing Gongkai Shuomingshu, 8 pp.
CODEN: CNXXEV
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Chinese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
CN 1321509	A	20011114	CN 2001-117467	20010426
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			CN 2001-117467	20010426

L30 ANSWER 3 OF 3 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1991:35532 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 114:35532
TITLE: Formosanin-C, an immunomodulator with antitumor activity
AUTHOR(S): Wu, Rong Tsun; Chiang, Hsuch Ching; Fu, Wan Chyung; Chien, Kwang Yu; Chung, Yu Mei; Horng, Lin Yea
CORPORATE SOURCE: Grad. Inst. Microbiol. Immunol., Natl. Yang-Ming Med. Coll., Taipei, Taiwan
SOURCE: International Journal of Immunopharmacology (1990), 12(7), 777-86
CODEN: IJIMDS; ISSN: 0192-0561
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1990:2932 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 112:2932
TITLE: A common cytolytic region in myotoxins, hemolysins, cardiotoxins and antibacterial peptides
AUTHOR(S): Kini, R. Manjunatha; Evans, Herbert J.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Med. Coll. Virginia, Virginia Commonw. Univ., Richmond, VA, 23298, USA
SOURCE: International Journal of Peptide & Protein Research (1989), 34(4), 277-86
CODEN: IJPPC3; ISSN: 0367-8377
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

CCESSION NUMBER:	1966:432414 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER:	65:32414
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.:	65:6048c-f
TITLE:	Cytotoxicities of **snake** serum. The hemolytic activity of a fraction from **snake** serum
AUTHOR(S):	Aizawa, Ken; Ogawa, Yujiro; Yamaguchi, Yasuo
CORPORATE SOURCE:	Nippon Univ., School Med., Tokyo
SOURCE:	Nihon University Journal of Medicine (1964), 6(1-4), 97-110 CODEN: NUMDAE; ISSN: 0546-0352
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Journal
LANGUAGE:	English

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:12215 DISSABS Order Number: AAI3018118
TITLE: Inhibition of **cancer** invasion and metastasis: Mechanistic analysis of contortrostatin function at the molecular and cellular levels
AUTHOR: Ritter, Matthew Ray [Ph.D.]; Markland, Francis S., Jr. [adviser]
CORPORATE SOURCE: University of Southern California (0208)
SOURCE: Dissertation Abstracts International, (2000) Vol. 62, No. 6B, p. 2573. Order No.: AAI3018118. 146 pages.
ISBN: 0-493-28915-1.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Dissertation
FILE SEGMENT: DAI
LANGUAGE: English

ACCESSION NUMBER:	1998:354512 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER:	129:26318
TITLE:	Comparison of the growth promoting effects of serum transferrins from different animals on mouse mammary **tumor** cell line GR2H6
AUTHOR(S):	Shi, Min; Jing, Nai-He; Feng, You-Min
CORPORATE SOURCE:	Shanghai Institute of Biochemistry, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Shanghai, 200031, Peop. Rep. China
SOURCE:	Shengwu Huaxue Yu Shengwu Wuli Xuebao (1998), 30(1), 101-103 CODEN: SHWPAU; ISSN: 0582-9879
PUBLISHER:	Shanghai Kexue Jishu Chubanshe
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Journal
LANGUAGE:	Chinese